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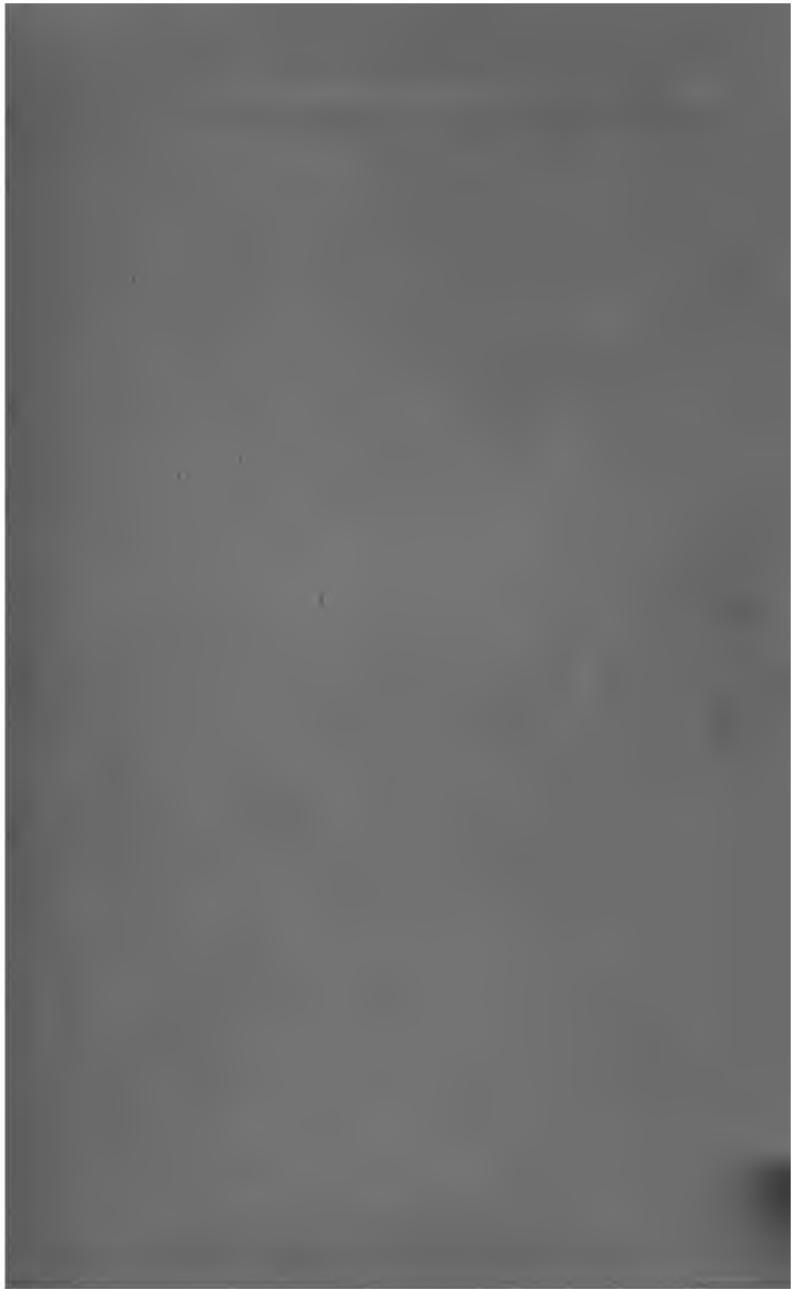
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*BLACKIE'S*  
*COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL SERIES.*

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## SECOND READER.



LONDON:  
BLACKIE & SON, 49 & 50 OLD BAILEY, E.C.  
GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN.

1879.



## P R E F A C E.

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THE special features in these Readers are: (1) They are progressive, comprehensive, and are written in language suitable to the minds of children; (2) They are carefully graduated and systematically arranged.

It is confidently hoped, that the subjects selected will be found such as will foster in the youthful mind a love of reading and a high moral tone of feeling and conduct. Kindness to animals is inculcated in a variety of illustrative instances, so as to strike the mind and impress the memory of the pupil.

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## SECOND READER.

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### OLD SIM.

1. An old ape, whose name was Sim, once saw a man at work in a field. This man was spreading some dust and leaves with great care, in one corner of it.
2. As soon as the man was gone, old Sim thought he would go and see what he had done. He crept up to the place, and felt round here and there, till all at once his paw caught fast in the sharp jaws of a steel trap.
3. As there was no one near to help him out, poor Sim thought it was best to bear it as well as he could. *He said, "If I once get out of this scrape, I*

will take care how I pry, or peep round, to try to find out what I have no right to know."

ape, a kind of monkey.	jaws, sides of the trap
spreading, laying over.	containing the teeth.
crept, went slyly.	bear, to suffer.
paw, a foot.	scrape, trouble.

field	thought	once	leaves
great	caught	know	right

What was the name of the old ape? What did he see a man once doing in a field? What did Sim do when the man had left? What dreadful thing happened to him? What did Sim say to himself?

---

#### KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

1. We should be kind to dumb animals, and should see that they do not suffer from want of water. A little girl once saw a sheep, that had been driven many miles, drop down from being so tired and weary.

2. She ran to her home and brought a basin of water. The drover was beating the poor sheep and trying to make it go. But it was all in vain. When the girl came to the sheep, she said, in a very kind way, "Poor thing, you are thirsty."

3. She stooped down and gave the sheep some water to drink. In a few minutes, the sheep got strong again, and after shaking its sides, it got up and went

on its way quite lively. It only wanted a little rest and a drop of water.

4. A noble working horse was nearly fainting one hot day from thirst. A boy in his shirt sleeves came out of a workshop, and saw that the horse was suffering much pain.

5. He quickly turned round, and said, "Poor fellow! I will fetch him some water." He soon came back with a bucketful, and gave it to the horse to drink.

6. Boys and girls who are kind to dumb animals, will be sure to be kind to their fellow creatures.

dumb, not able to speak.	lively, full of life.
tired, weary.	noble, fine looking.
drover, the man who drives cattle.	fainting, growing weak.

an-i-mals	ba-sin	stoop-ed	work-shop
driv-en	beat-ing	shak-ing	suf-fer-ing
wea-ry	try-ing	buck-et-ful	crea-tures

How should we treat dumb animals? What did the little girl do for the tired sheep? How did the sheep feel after drinking the water? What kind of man was the drover? How did the working boy show kindness to the horse?





## SONG OF THE LITTLE ONES.

1. Little birds sleep sweetly  
In their soft round nests,  
Couching in the cover  
Of their mothers' breasts.
2. Little lambs lie quiet  
All the summer night,  
With their old ewe mother,  
Warm and soft and white.
3. But more sweet and quiet  
Lie our little heads,  
With our own dear mothers  
Sitting by our beds;
4. And their soft sweet voices  
Sing our hush-a-bies,  
While the room grows darker,  
And we shut our eyes.

5. As we play at evening  
Around our fathers' knees,  
Birds are not so merry,  
Singing on the trees.
6. Lambs are not so happy  
'Mid the meadow flowers;  
They have play and pleasure,  
But not love like ours.
7. And the heart that's loving,  
Works of love will do;  
Those we dearly cherish,  
We must honour too.
8. To our fathers' teachings  
Listen day by day,  
And our mothers' bidding  
Cheerfully obey.

**couching**, lying down.

**ewe**, a mother-sheep.

**hush-a-bies**, sleep songs.

**pleasure**, delight.

**cherish**, love and care for.

**honour**, make much of.

**bidding**, commands.

**cheerfully**, gladly.

sweet-ly

co-ver

qui-et

sit-ting

voi-ces

knees

sing-ing

mea-dow

flow-ers

lov-ing

dear-ly

list-en



## A CLEVER FOX.



1. A farmer was sitting in his house one morning. He turned his head and looked through the window. He saw a fox crossing a field with a duck in his mouth.

2. The fox came to a stone wall which he wanted to get over. This wall was about four feet high.

3. The fox tried to jump over the wall, with the duck in his mouth. He did not succeed, but fell back into the field.

4. He tried again, but failed. A third time he gave a jump, but failed to get over the wall.

5. The fox then sat down and looked at the wall a few minutes. Having thought what to do, he took up the duck by the head.

6. He stood up on his hind legs, and leaned his front feet against the wall. Then he fixed the duck's bill in a nick of the wall, as high as he could reach.

7. When he had done this, he jumped upon the wall. He reached down, pulled up the duck, and dropped it on the other side.

8. He jumped down after it, picked it up again, and went off with it. Even with foxes, it seems that where there is a will there is a way.

failed, did not succeed. | nick, a small hole.

tried	sit-ting	turn-ed	pull-ed
through	cross-ing	look-ed	drop-ped
win-dow	morn-ing	reach-ed	a-gainst

Where was the farmer sitting? When he looked through the window what did he see? What had the fox in his mouth? When he came to the wall what did he do? How high was the wall? How many times did he try to jump over the wall? How did he succeed at last in getting over the wall?

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## THE DANDELION.

1. "I will not pick you," said Alfred, "for you are an ugly flower." These words were said by a little boy, who had in his hands a number of buttercups and daisies, which he had picked in the meadow. The ugly flower was a fine large dandelion.

2. The dandelion had done its best to look bright and gay all day, and it was very sad to hear its happy broad golden face found fault with in this way.

3. "I wonder why nobody likes me," sadly thought the dandelion. "Every flower is liked better than I seem to be. I am left to grow alone.

4. "I wonder if anybody will ever care about me, or shall I shut up my leaves and die?"

"No, no," said the gentle wind which passed over it, "keep on hoping."

5. Just then a large bee came buzzing through the *long meadow grass*. It rested on the yellow

dandelion, and finding some honey in its heart, said, "Beautiful flower! I am glad I have found you out."

6. The dandelion held up its golden face to the sun, and said "I have not lived for nothing." We learn from this pretty story, that God has given to each of us the power of doing good to somebody.

**ugly**, not pretty.

**meadow**, low-lying grass  
land.

**hoping**, wishing.

**buzzing**, humming.  
**power**, strength.

<b>fault</b>	<b>flow-er</b>	<b>gold-en</b>	<b>yel-low</b>
<b>thought</b>	<b>but-ter-cups</b>	<b>sad-ly</b>	<b>beau-ti-ful</b>
<b>through</b>	<b>pick-ed</b>	<b>wan-der</b>	<b>hon-ey</b>

What did Alfred say? What was the name of the flower which Alfred called ugly? How had the dandelion looked that day? What did the dandelion think? What did the gentle wind say? What came buzzing through the long grass? Where did it rest? What did it say? What did the dandelion then say?



## CHASING THE RAINBOW.

1. It was a warm day in June. A shower of rain fell in the afternoon, and made the grass and plants and trees look fresh and green.

2. As the rain was passing away, the sun began to shine, and a beautiful large rainbow was seen in the sky. A father and his children came to the door of their house to see the rainbow.

3. "Father," said Harry, "see how near the bow is to us. See! the end of it touches the ground close to the wild rose bush. I mean to run and catch it."

4. Away he ran with all his speed. When he got to the rose bush, the rainbow was not there. It was a little further off. Harry ran on and on to try to overtake it. But he found he was as far off it as he was at first.

5. He gave up the chase at last, and came back out of breath to his friends.

"Why did you not catch it?" said his father. Harry said, "I could not. It would not stop to let me."

6. "I thought," said his sister Fanny, "that you would be sure to bring me a piece of it."

By this time Harry felt that he had done a foolish thing in chasing the rainbow.

7. "You set off rather too soon, Harry," said his father. "If you had thought a little, you might have spared yourself some labour."

8. "I don't care anything about the labour," said Harry; "but I do not like to look foolish."

"If this will teach you," said his father, "to think

before you act, it will be worth the trouble it has cost you."

**chasing**, running after.  
**rainbow**, a bow of beautiful colours caused by the sun shining on the falling rain-drops.

**speed**, swiftness.  
**chase**, race.  
**foolish**, silly.  
**labour**, trouble.

show-er	o-ver-take	piece	any-thing
child-ren	breath	ra-ther	af-ter-noon
touch-es	friends	worth	beau-ti-ful

When did the rainbow appear in the sky? What did Harry say when he saw it? What did he try to do? Why could he not catch the rainbow? What did Harry's father say to him when he came back? What did Fanny say? What advice did his father give him?




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#### A MONKEY BRIDGE.

1. A party of long-tailed monkeys wanted to cross a narrow river, over which there was no bridge. After chattering among themselves for some time, these clever monkeys ran to a tree, that grew on the bank of the river.

2. The largest monkey climbed the tree, and took hold of a strong branch. A second monkey then took hold of the tail of the first one. A third took hold of the second monkey's tail, and so on, until they made a string hanging down nearly to the water.

3. A man, who was near, saw them swing backward and forward, until the last monkey was able to catch hold of a tree on the other side of the river.

4. This monkey then began to climb the tree, until he was as high as the first monkey. After some monkeys had passed along this monkey bridge, the first monkey let go his hold, and the long chain was then hanging on the side of the river on which they wanted to be.

5. The monkeys then let go their hold, and a noise of joy was heard, as though they were glad to have done such a clever thing.

climbed, got up. | chattering, talking quickly.  
joy, gladness. | clever, skilful.

mon-keys      back-ward      want-ed      hang-ing  
nar-row      for-ward      though      oth-er

What did the monkeys want to do? What did the largest monkey do? What did the second monkey do? What did the third monkey do? What did the others do? What did a man who was near see the monkeys doing? How did they show their delight, when they had crossed the river?

---

## THE BROWN THRUSH.

1. There's a merry brown thrush sitting up in the tree;

He's singing to me! He's singing to me!  
 And what does he say, little girl, little boy?  
 "O the world's running over with joy:  
 Don't you hear? Don't you see?  
 Hush! Look! In my tree  
 I'm as happy as happy can be!"

2. And the brown thrush keeps singing, "A nest do you see,

And five eggs hid by me in the juniper-tree.  
 Don't meddle! don't touch! little girl, little boy,  
 Or the world will lose some of its joy.  
 Now I'm glad! Now I'm free!  
 And I always shall be,  
 If you never bring sorrow to me."

3. So the merry brown thrush sings away in the tree,  
 To you and to me, to you and to me;

And he sings all the day, little girl, little boy,  
 "O the world's running over with joy!  
 But long it won't be,  
 Don't you know, don't you see?  
 If you are not as good as can be?"

he's, he is.  
 I'm, I am.  
 won't, will not.

don't, do not.  
 meddle, to interfere.  
 sorrow, sadness.

brown  
 does

mer-ry  
 hap-py

sit-ting  
 sing-ing

a-way  
 al-ways  
 (4)

## THE THREE SIEVES.

1. "Oh! mamma," cried little Kitty Brown, "I heard such a tale about Jane Smith! I did not think she could be so naughty. One"—

2. "My dear," said Mrs. Brown, "before you go on, we will see if your story will pass through the three sieves."

3. "What does that mean, mamma?" asked Kitty.

4. "I will explain it. In the first place, is it *true*?" "I suppose so; I got it from Miss White, and she is a great friend of Jane."

5. "If you can prove it to be true, is it *kind*?" "I am afraid it is not. I should not like Jane to speak of me as I have spoken of her."

6. "And is there any *need* to say it?" "No, of course, mamma, there was no need for me to mention it at all."

7. "Then put a bridle on your tongue, dear Kitty, and don't speak of it. If we cannot speak well of our friends, let us not speak of them at all."

sieve, a vessel that sifts.	explain, to tell how.
bridle, something to hold	mention, to tell.
back.	

true	through	sup-pose	can-not
course	tongue	spok-en	naught-y

What is a sieve? What are the three sieves? What do you mean by putting a "bridle on your tongue?"



### THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

1. Most boys and girls like to look in at the open door of a blacksmith's shop. They love to watch the man at his work, and to see the sparks that fly from the hot iron.
2. The blacksmith takes a rod of iron in his hand and puts it into the fire. He then blows the fire with his big bellows, until the iron is red hot. Taking the bar with his left hand, he puts it on the anvil, and with the hammer in his right hand, he beats it into the shape that he wants.
3. How thickly the sparks fly around him! He

heeds them not, for he must strike the iron while it is hot. If he does not do so, he cannot bend it to the shape he wishes.

4. I wonder if many of the children, that stand around his door, know what iron is. They see it every day; but do they know what it is, and how it is obtained?

5. Iron is dug out of the ground in many parts of our land. It will melt at a very great heat, and run like water.

6. When the iron-stone, as it is called, is dug out of the ground, it is put into a large furnace with coal, until it melts. It is run into moulds made of sand, and is then called pig-iron. This pig-iron is then made red hot, and put under a large hammer, and well beaten. It is now rolled out into long bars for the blacksmith's use.

7. It would take a long time to name all the things that are made of iron. It is the most useful of all metals.

anvil, a smith's iron block. | heeds, takes notice.  
shape, form. | moulds, shapes.

sparks	moulds	bel-lows	fur-nace
strike	shapes	an-vil	melt-ed
ground	use-ful	ham-mer	ob-tain-ed

Where do boys and girls like to stand? What do they want to see? What does the blacksmith blow his fire with? Why does he make the iron hot? What is iron? Where is it found? How is it obtained? What is first done to it? When the melted iron is run into moulds *what is it called?*



## CHILDREN PLAYING.

1. Children go, to and fro,  
In a merry pretty row,  
Footsteps light, faces bright,  
'Tis a happy, happy sight.  
Swiftly turning round and round,  
Do not look upon the ground.  
Follow me, full of glee,  
Singing merrily.
2. Birds are free, so are we,  
And we live as happily;  
Work we do, study too,  
Learning daily something new.  
Then we laugh and dance and sing,  
Gay as birds or anything.  
Follow me, full of glee,  
Singing merrily.

3. Work is done, play's begun,  
 Now we have our laugh and fun,  
 Happy days, pretty plays,  
 And no naughty, naughty ways;  
 Holding fast each other's hand,  
 We're a cheerful happy band.  
 Follow me, full of glee,  
 Singing merrily.

glee, joy.	gay, glad.
daily, each day.	we're, we are.

laugh	hap-py	turn-ing	fol-low	some-thing
bright	mer-ry	sing-ing	cheer-ful	any-thing
light	pret-ty	learn-ing	naught-y	mer-ri-ly

---

## SOWING LITTLE SEEDS.

1. Little Bessie had a present of a new book. She opened it to look at the first picture. It was the picture of a man standing by the side of a stream, and throwing seeds into the water.

2. "I wonder what this picture is about," said she. "Why does the man throw seeds into the water?" "Oh, I know," said her brother Edward, who had been looking at the book. "He is sowing the seeds of water-lilies."

3. "But how small the seeds look!" said Bessie. "It seems strange that such large plants should grow out of such little things."

"You are sowing such tiny seeds every day, Bessie, and they will come up large strong plants *after a while*," said her father.

4. "Oh! no, father, I have not planted any seeds for a long while." "I have seen my little girl sow a number of seeds to-day." Bessie looked puzzled, and her father smiled and said, "Yes, I have watched you sowing seeds to-day."

5. "I will tell you what I mean. When you laid aside that pretty book, and ran to your mother to ask her if you might help her, you were sowing seeds of kindness and love.

6. "When you broke the dish that you knew your mother valued, and came at once and told her, you were sowing seeds of truth; and when you took the cup of cold water and some cake to the poor woman at the gate, you were sowing seeds of mercy."

present, a gift.	valued, prized.
watched, looked for.	mercy, pity.

pic-ture	sow-ing	kind-ness
li-lies	ti-ny	wo-man

Describe the first picture in Bessie's book. What did Bessie think about the seeds? What did Bessie's father say to her? What seeds had she planted?

— — —

### MY BREAD.

1. My bread comes from the waving corn,  
 That in the field was grown;  
 The little grains were ground to flour,  
 Beneath the miller's stone.

2. The baker mixed it into dough,  
And baked it into bread;  
And then mamma soon bought the loaf,  
And gave him pence instead.
3. Who was it made the seed to sprout,  
And watered it with rain;  
And let the farmer's heart rejoice  
To see the ripened grain?
4. And who can bless it to my use,  
To make me live and grow?  
'Tis the great God who dwells in heaven,  
That careth for us so.

**sprout**, to begin to grow. | **rejoice**, to make glad.  
**waving**, moving to and fro. | **grain**, bits of corn.

bread	flour	in stead	wa ter ed
field	bought	farm er	ri pen ed



## THE LITTLE GIRL WHO WAS ALWAYS LATE.

1. Most of us, I think, know this little girl. She comes down stairs in the morning with her hair very untidy, and her dress not very clean. The rest of the family have had their breakfast, so she picks up what she can, and if it is not nice, it is her own fault.



2. Then she is too late for school, and has to stay in when all the rest have gone home. This puts her into a bad temper, and she does none of her work as she ought to

do. She stops to play first with one girl, and then with another, and thus makes herself late for dinner.

3. When she gets home, the dinner is all over. This makes her cross again. Some has been saved for her, but it is hard and dry. Then the little girl begins to cry. Her brothers and sisters have had nice warm dinners, and she thinks that her mother is unkind to her.

4. One day her father and mother were going to take the children to see their good kind aunt, who lived at a nice farm-house. Oh! what fun they would have.

5. They would see the horses and the cows, and help to make hay, and roll about in the field. At last the day came; it was a nice bright day. They were all to be at the station by ten o'clock.

6. On that morning all the faces around the table looked very happy; but one was missing. We know who that was. When at last she came down stairs, she could not find her shoes, and the string of her bonnet was torn off.

7. Her mother told her to look for her shoes at once, and then to put a new string on her bonnet. "Yes," she said, "she would do it soon." But time went on, and neither were the shoes found, nor the string put on.

8. "Now then, my children," said the father, "we must be off." And off they all went, but one. For once this little girl did bustle and hurry; but it was of no use. She found her shoe, and put on a new string, and then off she ran.

9. She got to the station just in time to see the train go off, and to hear the merry laugh of her brothers and sisters. She went home and sat down.

10. It seemed as if some kind voice spoke to her and said, "My little girl, this is all your own fault. Can you not cure this bad habit of being always late?" She made up her mind to try and cure herself.

11. At last she did it, and she was glad to find how much more easy her work seemed. Her home appeared happier and brighter, because the cause of

her bad temper was gone, and she lived to spend many pleasant days with her aunt at the farm.

<b>cross</b> , angry.	<b>merry</b> , joyful.		
<b>unkind</b> , not kind.	<b>bustle</b> , go about briskly.		
<b>happy</b> , cheerful.	<b>habit</b> , manner.		
<b>station</b> , a place where trains stop.	<b>untidy</b> , rough, dirty.		
ought	sav-ed	break-fast	seem-ed
laugh	child-ren	broth-ers	hur-ry
bright-er	pleas-ed	sis-ters	an-oth-er

How does this little girl come down stairs in the morning? What is done to her because she is late for school? What makes her late for dinner? Where did her aunt live? Who was going to take her to the farm? What time were they to be at the station? What string was torn off? When she got to the station what did she see?

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#### A STITCH IN TIME.

1. "Oh, mother, only see! What a great hole! Will you please to mend it? I could not help it. Last night it was only a little torn place, and I should not have thought it could have become so much bigger by this time. Only look! What shall I do?"

2. Julia's mother looked up, not a little amused at her doleful tone. "Why, my child, you should have given it to me last night, when the hole was little. It would then have been easy to mend, but now I am afraid, it is too much torn to make it look *neat*.

3. "Learn from this, my dear child, that 'a stitch in time saves nine.'"

"But how could I know," said Julia, "that it would grow so big?"

4. "If you knew it was there," said her mother, "you knew it should be mended at once. Never forget that the best time to mend rents in our clothes, or faults in our temper and conduct, is when they are first seen and known. Delay only makes the matter worse."

amused, pleased.

doleful, miserable.

tone, voice.

rents, places torn.

conduct, behaviour.

delay, putting off.

please      stitch      faults      look-ed

big-ger      mend-ed      tem-per      clothes

a-fraid      for-get      known      thought

Whose clothes were torn? What did Julia say to her mother? At what was her mother amused? What useful lesson was Julia told to learn? What are like rents in our clothes?



## WHEN I AM A MAN.

1. Every little boy has used these words some time or other. "When I am a man," he says, "I will work hard. I will get money. I will be rich. I will take care of my mother. I will have a farm. I will live in a large house."

2. But, my boy, you are in many things nearly as much a man now as you ever will be. You smile at this and say, you go to school; that you are not much higher than the table; and that you cannot go where you like.

3. If you plant an acorn in the ground, you do not expect a cherry-tree to grow from it. If you want an apple-tree, you do not plant a cherry-stone.

4. You see from this, that you expect the tree to be of the same kind, as the little seed which you plant.

5. So, my boy, it will be with you. When you grow up to be a man, you will most likely think and act in the same manner, as you do now.

6. If you are a brave and honest boy, you will make a brave and honest man. If you tell the truth now, you will tell the truth when you are a man.

7. If you help your mother and father now, you will help them when you are a man. If you are kind to your brothers and sisters now, you will be kind to them when you are a man.

8. You must grow up doing all these good things. If you wait until you are a man before you do them, you may wait a long time, and never do them in the *end*.

9. Think of this, my boy, and try to act in the same manner now, as you would like to act when you are a man.

acorn, the seed of the	manner, way.
oak.	plant, to put seed into
expect, to look for.	the ground.

brave	ground	a-corn	mon-ey
smile	hon-est	man-ner	like-ly
truth	ex-pect	can-not	cher-ry-stone

When little boys grow up to be men what do some of them wish to have? If you plant an acorn what tree do you expect? What seed must you plant to get a cherry-tree? Why should you help your father and mother now? How must boys and girls act now?



#### DELAY NOT.

Whatever work we have to do,  
Should never be delayed,  
Because the same excuses too,  
*To-morrow will be made.*

## TO A SUNBEAM.

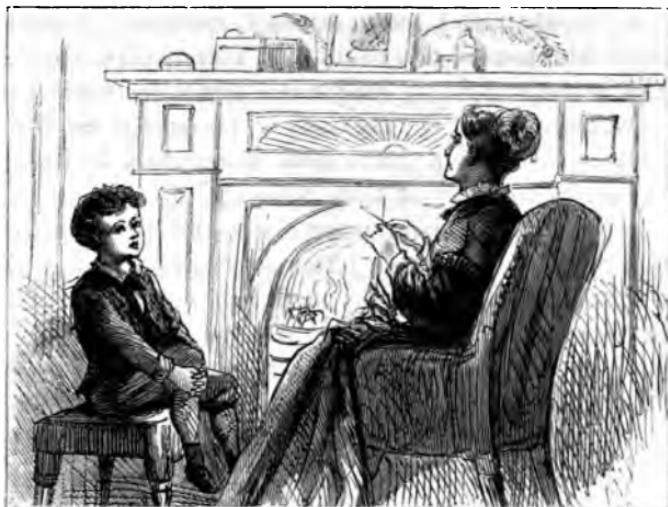
1. Sunbeam small, on the wall,  
May I catch you if you fall?  
I will go, on tip-toe;  
Do not fear me so.  
Are you made of golden light?  
Tell me where to find your sight.  
Have you eyes, in the skies  
Where you always rise?

2. See it glide, far and wide,  
Darting now from side to side!  
Here and there, everywhere,  
Glancing through the air.  
Now 'tis short, now 'tis long,  
Like the metre of my song,  
In and out, round about,  
Without care or doubt.

3. Sunbeam gay, come this way;  
Gently with you I will play,  
When you dart, I will start,  
Let each one do his part.  
Then the weary sunbeam said,  
"I shall light upon your head,  
In your hair, flaxen fair,  
Will I rest me there."

glide, to move easily and smoothly. | glancing, darting suddenly.  
metre, verse. | weary, tired.

catch	al-ways	gent-ly	sun-beam
skies	flax-en	with-out	ev-er-y-where



## HOW TO OBEY MOTHER.

1. "Come, Henry, bring your book," said Mrs. Wilson to her little son, a boy of six years old, who was building houses with play bricks on the parlour floor. "Oh, no, mother, not now," replied the little boy, "please wait till I build this large house."

2. His mother waited till the house was built, and then somewhat slowly the book was brought and the lesson read. "Why must I read every day, mother?" asked Henry, as he closed the book. "I know a great deal more than Johnny Davis. He cannot tell his letters."

3. "Johnny's mother is poor, and has to work hard all the time, Henry, and cannot teach her little boy. You should be glad your mother has time to teach you."

4. "Could not I teach Johnny, mother? I could teach him to read and count." "You can try, Henry, and perhaps Johnny will teach you something you do not know." "Oh no, mother, he cannot do that, because I know a great deal more than he does." "Don't be too sure of that, Henry."

5. "But, now, bring your slate, and I will show you how to make some letters." "Oh, mother, I do not wish to write on my slate." "You would like to obey your mother, would you not, Henry?"

6. The little boy made no reply, but he did not look pleasant while he was writing. When he had done, his mother told him, he must not go out till he had put his bricks away. He pouted, and picked them up very slowly. His mother was hurt at this, but said nothing to Henry then. She only told him he might go and play with Johnny Davis.

7. Henry found his friend sitting on the doorstep with a little book in his hand. "I am very glad you are come, Henry," he said joyfully. "Now you will tell me the names of these letters." Henry sat down by Johnny's side, and taught him several letters, and then they got some pebbles and counted them.

8. Johnny was glad to learn, and Henry was pleased to teach, so both were very happy for nearly an hour. Then they began building houses of sand, but they had not finished one house when Johnny's mother called him.

9. "Do not go yet. Tell her you will come in one minute, Johnny," said Henry. "Let us finish this house." "Oh no," said Johnny, "that is not the way

to obey mother. We must always run quickly when we are called."

10. So saying, he bounded away. He came back in a few moments, and said he could not play any more then, for his mother wanted him to go an errand. "Ask her to wait a little till we finish this house," said Henry. Johnny thought this would not be right; so Henry said no more about it, but walked with Johnny towards the shop where his mother had sent him.

11. "Who taught you to obey your mother so well, Johnny?" asked Henry. "The little chickens taught me," said Johnny, smiling. "When my white hen had a brood of chickens, mother used to tell me to watch them, and see how quickly they ran when the hen called them.

12. "She told me to try and be as good as they were. I tried a great many times, and it soon grew easier. Now I love to obey my mother, and it makes me very happy."

13. "I will try too," said Henry. "The chickens taught you, and you shall teach me. I will teach you to read, and you shall teach me how to obey mother."

14. When Henry reached home he went to find his mother. She knew by his smiling happy face, he had had a pleasant visit. She said kindly to him, "Well, my boy, have you been teaching Johnny?"

15. "Yes, mother, and he has been teaching me. He does know some things better than I do, mother. I taught him to read and count; but you cannot *guess what he taught me.*"

16. His mother tried to guess, but could not think of the right thing. Henry clapped his hands and laughed aloud as he said, "He taught me to obey mother."

**pleasant**, cheerful.

**errand**, a message.

**pouted**, sulked.

**brood**, a family.

**bounded**, ran quickly.

**obey**, to do what is bidden.

par-lour	per-haps	sit-ting	peb-bles
build-ing	be-cause	friend	fin-ish-ed
wait-ed	writ-ing	joy-ful-ly	quick-ly
to-wards	reach-ed	chick-ens	ea-si-er

How old was Henry? What was he doing? What did Mrs. Wilson tell him to do? What reply did he make? Why had Johnny Davis's mother to work hard? What did Henry wish to do for Johnny? What had Johnny Davis in his hand when Henry went to see him? What did Johnny say? What did they do with the pebbles? When the teaching was over how did they amuse themselves? What did Johnny do when his mother called him? Who had taught Johnny how to obey his mother so well? How? What good resolution did Henry now make? What good lesson did Johnny teach Henry?





## LITTLE CHARLEY.

1. "What is the matter with my unhappy Charley?" said his mother to a little boy of six years old, whose face looked very sad.

2. "I can't help being unhappy," he said, "for Harry does not treat me well. He is kind to everybody else, but he is not kind to me."

3. "He gives Arthur and Jane everything they wish for, but he will not give me some of the string which father gave him to fly his kite with. It is such a large ball, mother."

4. "That is very strange," said his mother. "Why did he refuse to give you some? Did you ask for it in a proper manner? or did you want more than he could spare?"

5. Charley made no reply. His mother looked at him, and, drawing him gently to her, said, "A little bird once wanted to build her nest. So she perched on the back of a sheep in order to get some wool for it.

6. "The sheep was angry, and tried to shake her off. 'What makes you refuse to give me a little wool?' said the bird. 'You let the shepherd shear you every year from head to foot, and yet you deny me a single lock of wool. Why is this?'

7. "'Because,' said the sheep, 'you are so rough; you do not know how to take it. The shepherd is kind and gentle.'"

8. Charley was silent for a few minutes, and then looking up cheerfully, he said, "Mother, in future I will try to be like the gentle shepherd." "Do, dearest," she said; fondly kissing him, "and then you will never have cause to complain that Harry does not treat you kindly."

**treat**, to use.

**shear**, to cut off with shears.

**refuse**, to deny.

**lock**, a small piece.

**manner**, way.

**complain**, to grumble.

un-hap-py	re-fuse	draw-ing	ang-ry
ev-er-y	re-ply	build	rough
gen-tle	prop-er	perch-ed	fu-ture

What reason did Charley give for being unhappy? What was the *real* cause of his unhappiness? What little fable did his mother tell him? What lesson did Charley learn from it?

## WHAT THE BIRDS SAY.

1. What sings the merry lark  
In the blue sky,  
Rising so early,  
And soaring so high?  
"Get up, dear children,  
Night-time is fled,  
All *good* boys and girls  
Should be out of bed."
2. What does the sparrow chirp,  
Gathering food,  
All the day over,  
To feed its young brood?  
"Dear little children,  
Waste not the day,  
Always remember  
That *work* sweetens play."
3. What sings the nightingale,  
When in the west  
Sinketh the bright sun  
In splendour to rest?  
"Dear little children,  
Daylight has fled,  
All *good* boys and girls  
Should now be in bed."

soaring, rising on the wing.  
brood, a number of little ones. | gathering, picking up splendour, great brightness.

should	al-ways	spar-row	re-mem-ber
<i>mer-ry</i>	<i>sink-eth</i>	<i>sweet-ens</i>	<i>night-in-gale</i>

## THE SHEPHERD BOY.

1. One fine spring morning, a merry-hearted shepherd boy was watching his flock in a valley between woody mountains. He was singing and dancing with joy.
2. The prince of the land was hunting close by,



and seeing him, called him, and said to him, "What makes you so happy, my boy?"

3. The boy, who did not know the prince, replied, "Why should I not be happy? Our king is not richer than I am."

4. "How so?" said the prince. "Let me hear about your riches."

5. "The sun in the clear blue sky shines as brightly for me as for the king," said the youth. "The *mountain and valley* grow as green, and bloom as

sweetly, for me as for him. I would not part with my two hands, or sell my two feet, for all the money he has.

6. "Besides, I have everything I need. I have food to eat every day. I have good warm clothes to wear. I get money enough every year for my labour to meet all my wants. Can you say the king has more?"

7. The kind prince smiled, made himself known, and said, "You are quite right, my boy. Keep fast hold of your cheerful spirit."

<b>valley</b> , low ground between hills. <b>watching</b> , looking after.	<b>labour</b> , work. <b>cheerful</b> , gay.
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clothes e-nough la-bour	rich-er bright-ly ev-er-y	be-sides wood-y moun-tains	mer-ry heart-ed shep-herd
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Where was this shepherd boy, and what was he doing?  
Who passed by and spoke to him? What did he say?  
What answer did the shepherd boy make?

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### FALLING SNOW.

1. See the pretty snow-flakes  
Falling from the sky!  
On the wall and house-tops  
Soft and thick they lie.
2. On the window-ledges,  
On the branches bare,

Now how fast they gather,  
Filling all the air.

3. Look into the garden,  
Where the grass was green—  
Covered by the snow-flakes,  
Not a blade is seen!



4. Now the bare black bushes  
All look soft and white:  
Every twig is laden:  
What a pretty sight!

**flakes**, small bits of snow. **bare**, without leaves.  
**blade**, a single stem of **twig**, a bit of the branch  
of a tree.

flakes	sight	branch-es	pret-ty
blade	bare	gath-er	fall-ing
twig	ledg-es	laden	cov-er-ed

## THE RAIN-DROP.

1. There was once a farmer who had a large field of corn. He felt very sad to see it begin to wither and droop for want of rain.

2. This field was all he had to depend upon for the support of his family. He used to go out every day to look at his corn, and see if there was any hope of rain.

3. One day as he stood in his field looking up at the sky, two little rain-drops up in the clouds over his head saw him. One of them said to the other, "Look at that poor farmer. I feel sorry for him. He has taken such pains with his field of corn, and now it is drying up. I wish I could do him some good."

4. "Yes," said the other, "but you are only a little rain-drop. What can you do?" "Well," said the first, "I cannot do much, it is true; but at any rate I can cheer the farmer. I am resolved to do my best. I will try. I will go to the field to show my good-will, if I can do no more. So here I go."

5. And down went the rain-drop and came pat on the farmer's nose, and then fell on a stalk of corn. "Dear me," said the farmer, putting his hand to his nose. "What is that?—a rain-drop? Where did that drop come from? I do believe we shall have a shower."

6. The first rain-drop had no sooner started for the field, than the second one said, "Well, if you go, I will go too; so here I come;" and down dropped the rain-drop on another stalk.

7. By this time a great many rain-drops had come together to hear what their friends were talking about. When they heard them, and saw them going to cheer the farmer, and water the corn, one of them said, "If you are going on such a good errand I will go too." "And I," said another; "and I," "and I," "and I," and so on till a whole shower of them came.

8. In this way the corn was all watered, and it grew and ripened—all because the first little rain-drop said it would try to do what it could.

"Small service is true service while it lasts:

    Of friends, however humble, scorn not one;  
    The daisy, by the shadow which it casts,  
    Protects the lingering dew-drop from the sun."

wither, to dry up.

droop, to hang down.

depend, to rely upon.

support, feeding.

cheer, to comfort.

scorn, despise.

look-ing

start-ed

show-er

ser-vice

re-solv-ed

se-cond

wa-ter-ed

hum-ble

put-ting

talk-ing

ri-pen-ed

sha-dow

How did the farmer feel on seeing his corn wither and droop? Why did he feel so sad? How often did he go to see his corn? What did a little rain-drop say? What did the other one say? What did a number of rain-drops make?





## NELL AND HER BIRD.

1. Good-by, little birdie,  
Fly to the sky,  
Singing and singing  
A merry good-bye.
2. Tell all the birdies,  
Flying above,  
Nell in her garden  
Sends them her love.

3. Tell how I found you,  
    Hurt in a tree;  
Then when they're wounded  
    They'll come right to me.
4. I'd like to go with you  
    If I could but fly;  
It must be so beautiful  
    Up in the sky!
5. Why, little birdie!  
    Why don't you go?  
You sit on my finger,  
    And shake your head, "No."
6. He's off! Oh how quickly  
    And gladly he rose!  
I know he will love me  
    Wherever he goes.
7. I know, for he really  
    Seemed trying to say,  
"My dear little Nelly,  
    I can't go away."
8. But just then some birdies  
    Came flying along,  
And sang, as they neared us,  
    A chirruping song;

9. And he felt as I do  
 When girls come and shout,  
 Right under the window,  
 "Come, Nelly! come out!"

10. It's wrong to be sorry;  
 I ought to be glad;  
 But he's the best birdie  
 That ever I had.

they'll, they will.	merry, cheerful.
I'd, I would.	it's, it is.
can't, cannot.	he's, he is.

found	sing-ing	wound-ed	chir-rup-ing
wrong	try-ing	near-ed	where-ev-er
ought	fly-ing	quick-ly	beau-ti-ful





## RABBITS.

1. The hare and the rabbit are very much alike in form and habits, but they are yet quite distinct kinds of animals. They will not play together, if kept in the same hutch, but will most likely fight, until one is killed.

2. The rabbit has many enemies,—the fox, dog, and man being the chief; but it has a better chance of escape from them, than the hare, for it lives in holes in the ground.

3. In some parts rabbits are found in very great numbers, and the place is called a rabbit warren. They love sandy ground the best, for it is warmer and drier, and they can more easily make their holes or burrows in it.

4. Wild rabbits are mostly of a brown colour; but tame rabbits are often white, black, or mouse colour. Rabbits are not so much injured by the rain as the hare is, for they spend the greater part of their lives under ground.

5. Grass and clover form the chief food of rabbits, but they are very fond of sprouting corn, and often do much damage to the corn-fields in the spring of the year.

6. Rabbits are now found in our woods and fields in very large numbers, but they first came from a much warmer climate. They cannot stand the frost so well as hares, and numbers die every year in Norway from this cause. In warm climates they do not make burrows in the ground.

7. If you go for a walk in the fields, near a wood, on a summer evening, and look quietly over a hedge, you will most likely see some rabbits feeding, their young ones skipping and jumping about. If you make the slightest noise, they will all jump up and scamper off to the wood with their little white tipped tails turned up.

8. Tame rabbits are larger than wild ones, as they take more food, and have less running about. They are not, however, so good to eat.

9. Rabbits are often kept as pets for children. Many boys have, sometime in their lives, bought an old box or tea-chest, and fitted it up as a rabbit hutch.

10. Those who keep them should always see that the hutch is clean and dry, and kept out of the rain.

They should put plenty of hay or straw in the hutch. If they do this, they will find that their rabbits will look well, and keep in good health.

11. Young rabbits are great pets with all children. They should be handled carefully until they are some weeks old. The best food for tame rabbits is bran. If they have too much green food given to them, it often causes their death.

12. The skins of rabbits are used in making caps, and in trimming warm clothing.

**form**, shape.

**habits**, manners.

**escape**, to get away.

**scamper**, to run off.

**hutch**, a cot to keep tame rabbits in.

**sprouting**, bursting into leaf.

health      rab-bits

chance      hab-its

hutch      es-cape

skip-ping

scam-per

trim-ming

dis-tinct

en-e-mies

how-ev-er

What animal is very much like the rabbit? Name some of the enemies of the rabbit. What is a rabbit warren? What is the chief food of the rabbit? From what sort of countries were rabbits first brought? Which is the larger, the wild or the tame rabbit? What is the best food for tame rabbits?



## DO YOUR BEST.

1. Do your best, your very best,  
And do it every day;  
Little boys and little girls,—  
That is the wisest way.
2. Whatever work comes to your hand,  
At home or at your school,  
Do your best with right good-will;  
It is a golden rule.
3. Still do your best, if but at taw  
You join the merry ring;  
Or if you play at battle-dore,  
Or if you skip or swing;
4. Or if you write your copy-book,  
Or if you read or spell,  
Or if you seam, or hem, or knit,  
Be sure you do it well.
5. For he who always does his best,  
His best will better grow;  
But he who shirks or slights his task,  
He lets the better go.
6. What if your lesson should be hard,  
You need not yield to sorrow,  
For him who bravely works to-day  
His tasks grow light to-morrow.

**yield**, give up. | **sorrow**, sadness.

shirks	bet-ter	les-son	mor-row
slights	wis-est	brave-ly	what-ever
(4)		D	



### A CLEVER DOG.

1. A few years ago, a gentleman, who lived in a town in the north of England, had a little terrier dog. He was very fond of him, and liked to see him playing about his house and grounds.

2. As he was going to spend some months at a house near London, he told his groom to take the dog there, with his horses. The man took the horses and dog to a seaport town near, and put them on board a steamer bound for London.

3. When the ship arrived at the London docks, the groom set out to ride through London. The dog followed him for some distance, but on coming to a crowded part of the city, he found he had lost him.

4. He looked about for the dog for some time, but was unable to see anything of him. Knowing it would be of no use to retrace his steps, he went on to his master's house with the horses.

5. The gentleman was very sorry and much vexed, when the groom told him of the loss of the dog. He did all he could to find him, but to no purpose.

6. Some days after this happened, he received a letter from his home in the north. The letter informed him that his little dog had returned home. One day he had run in tired and hungry, and had gone to sleep in the stable.

7. The gentleman was very pleased to hear the news, and was also wishful to find out how the dog had got home.

8. On making inquiries, he found out that, after the dog had left the groom, he had made his way back to the dock, whence he had set out. This was no easy task for a little dog, in a strange and crowded city.

9. The steamer had moved to another part of the docks, and the dog must have had much trouble to find out where it was, amongst the large number there.

10. The dog went on board, and was kindly treated by the sailors, who made a pet of him. He stayed on board the steamer, until it returned to the port whence it had started. On the arrival at the seaport, the dog at once jumped off the steamer, and made his way to his home.

11. The gentleman was very much pleased to own such a clever dog.

<b>docks</b> , the place where ships are loaded or unloaded.	<b>bound</b> , going to.
<b>retrace</b> , to go back over the same ground.	<b>returned</b> , come back.
	<b>groom</b> , a person who has the care of horses.
	<b>vexed</b> , put about.

grounds	clev-er	gen-tle-man	re-turn-ed
board	crowd-ed	ter-ri-er	in-quir-ies
bound	re-trace	hap-pen-ed	ar-riv-al

Where did the gentleman live? What animal was he very fond of? To what part of the country did he go on a visit? How did he tell the groom to take the dog and horses? Where did the groom lose the dog? How did the dog get back to his old home?

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### WHO TAUGHT THEM?

1. Who taught the bird to build her nest,  
    Of wool and hay and moss;  
Who taught her how to weave it best,  
    And lay the twigs across?
2. Who taught the busy bee to fly  
    Among the herbs and flowers,  
And lay her store of honey by,  
    For food for wintry hours?

3. Who taught the little ant the way  
 Her cell so well to bore,  
 And through the pleasant summer day  
 To gather up her store?

4. 'Twas God who taught them all the way,  
 And gave these creatures skill;  
 And teaches children when they pray  
 To know and do His will.

**weave**, to unite by mixing.

**twigs**, small bits of branches of trees.

**store**, something laid up.

**cell**, a small opening.

**skill**, to know how to do.

**bore**, to make a hole.

taught	bus-y	sum-mer	child-ren
build	hon-ey	win-try	pleas-ant
through	gath-er	flow-ers	crea-tures

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### DO MORE FOR MOTHER.

1. "Please, sir, is there a vacant place in this bank, which I could fill?" said a boy with ruddy cheeks, as he stood before the manager.

2. "There is none," was the reply. "Were you told you might obtain a place here?" "No, sir." "Who sent you?" "Nobody," said the boy, "I only thought I would see."

3. There was something in the manner and in the looks of the lad, that pleased the manager, and he said, "You must have friends who can help you in getting a place; have you told them?"

4. "My mother said, it would be useless to try without friends; I am sorry I called." He was about to leave, when the gentleman stopped him, and asked him, why he did not stay at school a year or two longer.



5. "I have no time," was the reply. "I study at home, and keep up with the other boys." "Then you have a place already; why do you leave it?"

6. "I have not left it; but I wish to get a better place, because I must do more for mother," said the boy.

7. These brave words sank into the heart of the gentleman. He took him by the hand and said, "My

boy, what is your name? You shall fill the first vacancy that occurs in this bank.

8. "If, meantime, you need a friend, come to me. But now tell me why you wish to do more for your mother?"

9. Tears filled the boy's eyes, as he said, "My father is dead, my brothers and sisters are dead, and my mother and I are left alone to help each other.

10. "She is not strong, and I wish to take care of her. It will please her, sir, that you have been so kind; and I am much obliged to you."

**vacant**, empty.

**obtain**, get.

**ruddy**, red.

**useless**, of no use.

**manager**, conductor.

**study**, learn.

gen-tle-man      va-can-cy      fa-ther      some-thing

stop-ped      oc-curs      bro-ther      man-a-ger

re-ply      mean-time      o-blig-ed      al-read-y

What did the ruddy-cheeked boy say to the manager of the bank? What was the reply? What questions did the manager ask? What did the boy reply? Why did this boy not stay at school longer? Where did he study? Why did he wish to get a better place? What promise did the gentleman make him? Why did the boy wish to do more for his mother?





### LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

1. Children, do you love each other?  
Are you always kind and true?  
Do you always do to others  
As you'd have them do to you?
2. Are you gentle to each other?  
Are you careful day by day  
Not to give offence by actions,  
Or by anything you say?
3. Little children, love each other,  
Never give another pain;  
If your brother speak in anger,  
Answer not in wrath again.

4. Be not selfish to each other—  
 Never mar another's rest;  
 Strive to make each other happy,  
 And you will yourselves be blest.

you'd, you would.	mar, to spoil.
gentle, not rough.	strive, to try.
offence, anger.	wrath, rage.

love	child-ren	al-ways	any-thing
speak	broth-er	ac-tion	self-ish
true	nev-er	lit-tle	your-selves
a-gain	an-ger	hap-py	an-oth-er

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### THE TWO MONKEYS.

1. The sailors of a ship, from a distant port, had two monkeys on board. The elder was not so tame and docile as the younger and smaller one.
2. In fact, he required a belt round his waist, with a short rope fastened to it, by which he was sometimes tied up. The belt chafed him so much that he did not like it to be touched.
3. One hot day, the monkeys were lying on the deck. They both looked as if they were asleep. The little one was seen to raise himself slowly to look at the other monkey.
4. He wanted to be quite sure that the old fellow was really asleep. Then he laid himself down, shut his eyes, and gave the belt a sudden twitch.
5. The large monkey sprang up, and looked round. He *only saw the little one, which appeared to be*

asleep. So he lay down again, to go on with his own nap.

6. After a while, the little one peeped to see how matters stood. The old monkey had gone to sleep, so he gave the belt a good strong pull.

7. Up sprang the old fellow, and looked quite in a puzzle. He saw nothing, then lay down to sleep again.

8. A third time the little tease tried the same trick. He was, however, caught himself. He was as careful as before, but the old monkey had been slyly watching him.

9. It was the old one's turn to make a pretence of being asleep. When the little paw was slowly reaching to the belt, he sprang up.

10. He caught the little rogue in the very act. The old monkey gave the little one such a good drubbing, that he was not troubled by him again all the way home.

distant, far off.	pretend, to sham.
chafed, rubbed.	docile, quiet.

twitch	young-er	watch-ing	real-ly
caught	care-ful	sail-ors	how-ev-er
peep-ed	sly-ly	drub-bing	fast-en-ed

Where did the ship come from? How many monkeys were on board? What had the elder one round his waist? What was fastened to it? How did the younger one play a trick on the other? How many times did he play this trick? How was he punished when he was *caught*?

## WHICH LOVED BEST?

1. "I love you, mother," said little John;  
Then forgetting his work, his cap went on,  
And he was off to the garden-swing,  
And left her the water and wood to bring.
2. "I love you, mother," said rosy Nell,  
"I love you better than tongue can tell;"  
Then she teased and pouted full half the day,  
Till her mother rejoiced when she went to play.
3. "I love you, mother," said little Fan;  
"To-day I'll help you all I can;  
How glad I am school doesn't keep!"  
So she rocked the babe till it fell asleep.
4. Then, stepping softly, she fetched the broom,  
And swept the floor and tidied the room;  
Busy and happy all day was she,  
Helpful and happy as child could be.
5. "I love you, mother," again they said,—  
Three little children going to bed;  
How d'ye think that mother guessed,  
Which of them really loved her best?

doesn't, does not.

d'ye, do ye.

forgetting, not thinking.

rejoiced, very glad.

tidied, made clean.

guessed, tried to find out.

swing

teas-ed

moth-er

step-ping

tongue

pout-ed

lit-tle

soft-ly

school

a-sleep

gar-den

help-ful



### A DOG'S MEMORY.

1. A family lived in Chepstow, in a house with a garden, that had a gate leading into the castle ditch. They often used this road to save passing through the town. The gate was kept locked, and the key was hung up in the kitchen.

2. The large black dog, named Sultan, would fetch the key when it was wanted. He went to the cook and pulled at her dress, till she came to the place where the key was hung.

3. She knew what was wanted, and reaching down the key, gave it to Sultan, who very proudly took it from her. When the family had done with it, they sent it back in the same way.

4. One day, when Sultan took the key back, the cook was too busy to attend to him. He waited till he was tired, and trotted off with it.

5. After that, the key could not be found, and they had to do without it. When two weeks had passed, and the key was not found, another search was made.

6. A young lady of the family took a whip, and went and stood by the gate. She called the dog to her and said, in a very firm tone, "Now, Sultan, bring me that key at once."

7. Off went Sultan to the foot of a tree. He gave a scratch or two, found the key, and took it to his young mistress. Very likely, he had found that a safe hiding place for many a bone.

attend, to wait upon. | search, to look for.  
Chepstow, a town on | passing, going by.  
the river Wye.

fetch	lead-ing	wait-ed	cas-tle
ditch	hid-ing	tir-ed	fam-i-ly
scratch	gar-den	trot-ted	kitch-en

Where did the family live? Where did a gate in the garden lead to? Where was the key to it hung? What was the name of the dog that would fetch it? Who gave him the key? When he brought it back why did the cook not take it from him? How long was the key lost? What did the young lady do? Where was the key found?



## THE LITTLE FOXES THAT SPOIL THE VINES.

1. We have all heard of the fox, and some of us may have seen one. We have all heard too the story about the fox and the grapes. Now let us have a little talk about some foxes with very funny names, who not only eat the grapes, but spoil the vine-trees on which the grapes grow, if they can get a chance. I think we shall all know something about these foxes.

2. One little fox is called "By-and-by." If you follow this fox to his hole, you will find it is called "Never." This is a very tiresome little fox, and does a great deal of harm.

3. Another of these foxes is called "I Can't." The best way to get rid of this fox, is to set on him an active, plucky strong dog, called "Try." This "Try" can do wonders. He will soon drive away "I Can't," and it is a very good thing when he is gone.

4. Then there is a very stupid fox, called "No-use-in-trying." He does not look so bad as many other foxes. But he has spoilt more vines, and stopped the growth of more fruit, than many a worse-looking beast. Let us have nothing to do with this fox.

5. There is a fourth fox, a very naughty fox, and his name is "I Forgot." Turn out this fox by all means, and send him quite away.

6. A very bad wicked fox is called "No Matter." What a great many nice sweet grapes has this fox *quite spoilt!* He has almost killed many good vines.

7. But the very worst fox of all, has for his name "Don't Care." No one can tell what harm this, the most wicked of all the foxes, has done in the world. If any child should become fond of this bad fox, there is no saying what would happen to that child. Get away from him as fast as you can, or make him go away—far, far, away from you.

8. I wonder if any of us have ever seen any of these foxes we have been reading about. Perhaps some of us know more about them than we ought to do. But I hope none of our vines will be spoilt, or our grapes eaten by any of these six little foxes.

9. They are very little ones, but they can do a great deal of harm. So we will send them all away, and have nothing to do with them, and bid them "Good-bye" for ever.

don't, do not.  
tiresome, giving much  
trouble.  
plucky, brave.  
harm, injury.

know      chance  
fruit      worse  
grapes    eat-en

fox, an animal like a  
dog.  
active, full of life.  
stupid, senseless.  
I can't, I cannot.

fox-es      won-ders  
some-thing    naught-y  
tire-some    wick-ed

What fruit are foxes very fond of? What is one little fox called? If you follow this little fox to his hole what will you call him? Tell me the name of another little fox? What dog must you set at this one? What will he do to him? What is the name of the stupid fox? What harm has he done? What is the name of the naughty fox? What must you do to this fox? What is the name of the wicked fox? Tell me the name of the worst fox of all? What has this fox done?



### THE THOUGHTFUL PIGEON.

1. There were a number of pigeons kept at an inn. A horse was standing in the inn-yard feeding from his nose-bag. Now and then, when he shook the bag, a few oats would be spilt. They were at once picked up by the pigeons.

2. When there were no more to pick up, a pigeon flew right into the horse's face, and flapped his wings quite in a fury. The horse gave a start, tossed his head, and spilt some more oats. This was just what the pigeon wanted, so for a time he let the horse alone.

3. When the oats were all eaten up, the pigeon did the same thing again. This was surely the result of much thought. The pigeon would think, "There are oats in that bag. I should like to have some of them. If they were spilt on the ground I could get some of them."

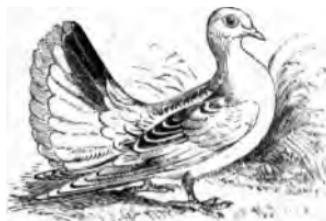
4. He might also go on to think, "If the horse were to toss his head, he would spill some. If he were startled, he would toss his head. I will pretend to peck his eyes, and startle him in that way."

5. And lastly, he might think, "This horse is very large, and I am very small. If he tries to hurt me, I must fly away." He must have thought all this some way or other. We cannot tell how, but the result shows he did.

**flapped, shook | startled, frightened.**

thought	pick-ed	breed-ing	pre-tend
mem-ber	toss-ed	stand-ing	re-sult

Where were the pigeons kept? Out of what was the horse eating his oats? Where did the pigeon fly? What did the horse do? What happened? When the pigeon had eaten the oats what did he again do?



## DO IT WELL

1. "There, that will do," said Harry, throwing down the shoe-brush. "My boots don't look very bright. No matter; who cares?"

2. "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," said a quiet but pleasant voice.

Harry started and turned round to see who spoke. It was his father. Harry blushed. His father said, "Harry, my boy, your boots look very dirty.

3. "Pick up the brush and make them shine. When they are well done, bring them to me."

"Yes, father," replied Harry, pouting, and taking up the brush in no very good humour, and brushing the dull boots until they shone nicely.

4. When the boots were polished, he went to his father, who said, "My son, I want to tell you a short story. I once knew a poor boy whose mother taught him the proverb, 'Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.'

5. "That boy went to be a servant in a gentleman's family. He took pains to do everything well, no matter how small it seemed. His master was pleased, and took him into his shop. He did his work well there.

6. "When he went to sweep out the shop, he did that well. When he was sent on an errand, he went quickly, and did his errand properly. When he was told to make out a bill, he did that well.

7. "This so pleased his master that he put him up step by step, until he became the head clerk. He worked so well as clerk, that he was made partner.

He is now a rich man, and is wishful, that his own son Harry should learn to carry out the same rule which made him prosper, and get on so well in the world."

8. "Why, father, were you a poor boy once?"

"Yes, my son, so poor that I had to go into a family and blacken boots, and wait at table, and do other things for a living. By doing these things well, I was soon put to do work which required more care and thought. By obeying the proverb, I became a rich man."

9. Harry never forgot what his father had told him. Whenever he felt unwilling to do his work well, he thought of it, and threw away his idle feelings.

**blushed**, turned red in  
the face.

**pouting**, looking sulky.

**humour**, temper.

**proverb**, a wise saying.

**pains**, trouble.

**errand**, a message.

**partner**, one who owns  
a part of a trade.

**prosper**, do well.

**unwilling**, not willing.

**idle**, lazy.

shoe-brush      wish-ful

what-ev-er      car-ry

ser-vant      fam-i-ly

re-quir-ed      pleas-ed

for-got      pol-ish-ed

un-wil-ling      gen-tle-man

What did Harry say when he threw down the shoe-brush? What did the quiet pleasant voice say? Whom did Harry see when he turned round? What did his father tell him to do? What proverb did Harry's father tell him? Who was the poor boy that became a rich man? How did he become rich? How did Harry act after this whenever he felt unwilling to do his work well?

## WHAT THE LITTLE THINGS SAID.

1. "I'll hie me down to yonder bank,"  
A little rain-drop said;  
"And try to cheer that lonely flower  
And cool its mossy bed;  
Perhaps the breeze will chide me,  
Because I am so small,  
But surely I must do my best,  
For God has work for all."
2. "I may not linger," said the brook,  
"But ripple on my way,  
And help the rills and rivers all  
To make the ocean spray."  
"And I must haste to labour,"  
Replied the busy bee:  
"The summer days are long and bright,  
And God has work for me."
3. If *little* things that God has made  
Are useful in their kind,  
Oh! let us learn a simple truth,  
And bear it in our mind;—  
That every child can praise him,  
However weak and small;  
Let each with joy remember this,  
That God has work for all.

*hie*, to hasten.

*breeze*, a gentle wind.

*chide*, to scold.

*ripple*, to make little waves.

*rills*, small streams.

*labour*, to work.

lone-ly	yon-der	sim-ple	per-haps
lin-ger	flow-er	use-ful	how-ev-er
sum-mer	sure-ly	re-pli-ed	re-mem-ber

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## ALWAYS SPEAK THE TRUTH.

1. Be the matter what it may,  
Always speak the truth:  
If at work or if at play,  
Always speak the truth.
2. Never from this rule depart;  
Always speak the truth.  
Grave it deeply on your heart;  
Always speak the truth.
3. When you're wrong, the folly own;  
Always speak the truth.  
There's a victory to be won;  
Always speak the truth.
4. He who speaks with lying tongue,  
Adds to wrong a greater wrong;  
Then, with courage true and strong,  
Always speak the truth.

depart, to go away.	there's, there is.
grave, to cut into.	you're, you are.
folly, foolishness.	courage, strength.

true	wrong	al-ways	deep-ly
speak	tongue	nev-er	vic-to-ry

## THE SEAL.

1. Seals live partly on land, and partly in the water. They are found in large numbers in cold icy regions. Some few are found in the seas around Scotland and Ireland.

2. The seal has a head very much like that of a dog, and a long body something like that of a fish,



but covered with hair. On each side it has a strong fin. This fin enables it to crawl on the land, or to swim and dive very fast in the sea.

3. The cry of a seal at night sounds very much like that of a dog in distress. Seals live mostly on fish, and devour a great quantity of them.

4. They are hunted and killed in the polar seas for the sake of their skins. These skins, prepared *as furs*, are worn by ladies in cold weather.

5. Seals are easily tamed, and can be taught to obey a whistle from their master.

6. A gentleman in Ireland once caught a young seal on the sea-shore. He carried it to his home, fed it, and treated it with kindness. The seal soon became as tame as a dog, and would follow him about the house.

7. He was obliged to go away from home for some time. Not wishing the seal to be ill-used by the servants in his absence, he thought it best to put it back into the sea.

8. He got a boatman to row him out a long distance from the land, and then threw the seal into the water. But the poor seal, instead of diving to the bottom, swam after the boat.

9. The boatman rowed as fast as he could, but the seal kept following them and crying out. At last the gentleman could resist no longer, but had the seal put back into the boat, and took it again to his home.

icy regions, cold parts of the world.	devour, to eat.
fin, a kind of wing.	diving, to swim under water.

kill-ed	de-vour	Scot-land	o-blig-ed
re-gions	ab-sence	Ire-land	en-a-bles
wea-ther	re-sist	dis-tress	quan-ti-ty

Where are seals found? What animal do they resemble very much in the shape of the head? What is the body like? What use is made of the skin of the seal? How did the seal in this story show its love for its *master*?

SECOND READER.



SONG OF THE LITTLE ONES.

1. Little birds sleep sweetly  
In their soft round nests,  
Couching in the cover  
Of their mothers' breasts.
2. Little lambs lie quiet  
All the summer night,  
With their old ewe mother,  
Warm and soft and white.
3. But more sweet and quiet  
Lie our little heads,  
With our own dear mothers  
Sitting by our beds;
4. And their soft sweet voices  
Sing our hush-a-bies.  
While the moon grows darker,  
We shut our eyes.

## ALL RIGHT.

1. "Aunt Mary, may I go to the meadow to fly my kite?" asked Henry Alford one day. Henry was on a visit to his aunt, and was a stranger to the place.

2. "I do not want you to go, Henry," said she, "as I am afraid you will lose your way." "All right, then; I will go out on the bridge," replied Henry. His aunt smiled. "I hope you will always be as willing to obey," she said to herself.

3. "Henry, what are you doing?" called his mother at another time. "Spinning my top, mother." "Can't you take the baby out for a ride? Get out the carriage, and I will bring him down."

"All right," shouted the boy, as he put his top in his pocket, and made haste to do as his mother wished.

4. "Uncle William, may I go over to your shop this morning? I want to see those baskets again I was looking at yesterday."

"Oh yes, Henry; I shall be very glad to have you with me." "But I can't spare you to-day, Henry," said his mother. "I want you to go out with me. You shall go to the shop another time."

5. "All right," said the child.

No matter what he was asked to do, or what he was doing at the time, this little boy had always one answer, which was "All right."

6. He never went sulky or out of temper if he was crossed at any time, and he never said "I don't want to." His aunt thought he was a model for all boys.

She was fond of him, because he was so willing to obey.

7. Why cannot all boys and girls try to be like Henry? What a comfort they would be to their parents and to themselves too. What a vast amount of trouble and sorrow they might save.

**stranger**, a person

not known.

**replied**, said.

**model**, a pattern.

**vast**, great.

**sorrow**, grief.

mea-dow      car-ri-age      an-oth-er      tem-per

smil-ed      shout-ed      an-swer      be-cause

spin-ning      yes-ter-day      a-mount      them-selves

What words did Frank Alford use? What did his mother want him to do at the time he was spinning his top? Why was his aunt so fond of him? What might boys and girls save, who try to act as Frank Alford did?



## A QUEER HIDING PLACE.

1. Ravens are not often seen in England, but they are common in some of the islands of Scotland. They

build their nests in out-of-the-way places. Those who want to get at them, have to do so at the risk of very great danger.



2. Ravens are sly, artful birds, and a good many tales are told about them. They love to steal things and hide them in queer secret places.

3. A gentleman, whose sight was very bad, and who had constant need for his glasses, was one day at a great loss because he could not find them. He spent the day in looking for them.

4. He was in a room by himself, and had laid them down upon the table. He was going to pick them up again, and lo! they had gone. Who could have taken them away?

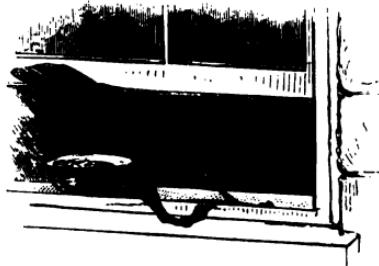
5. The next morning at breakfast, he was served with a plate of meat-pie. There was a queer-looking bone in it, that turned out to be his lost glasses.

6. No doubt the raven had hidden them there. He had been seen hopping about the kitchen table. No one, however, would guess he was looking for a *hiding place*.

raven, a large black bird.	queer, not common.
island, land with water all round.	secret, not made known.

art-ful	tak-en	serv-ed	Eng-land
go-ing	hid-ing	kitch-en	Scot-land
glass-es	con-stant	how-ev-er	break-fast

Where are ravens found in numbers? Where do they build their nests? What sort of birds are they? Where are they fond of hiding the things they steal? Where did the gentleman find his glasses?




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### THE BOY AND HIS DONKEY.

1. "Get along with you," said Harry, as he whipped and kicked his poor tired donkey, "get along with you, you stupid thing!"

2. Poor donkey! It had been dragging a heavy load as well as it could. It had pulled and tugged until it could do no more. And now, it had blows and kicks, instead of thanks, for having done its best.

3. How should we like to be treated in this way? Little boys and girls often make mistakes, but when they have really done their very best, they would think it very hard and cruel to be flogged and kicked.

4. Is it not then very wicked to treat a poor helpless donkey in a way we should think so cruel for ourselves?

5. "Oh, but donkeys have no feeling, and they are so stupid! The only way to make them work is by whipping them."

6. Indeed! who told us that donkeys have no feeling? They have feelings, as well as boys and girls. And if they are sometimes stupid, it is our cruel treatment of them which has made them so. I am sure we should all be very stupid if we were treated so badly.

helpless, one that cannot help itself.	creature, any created being.
treatment, manner of using.	mistakes, not to judge right.
stupid, senseless.	cruel, unkind.

whip-ped	flog-ged	mis-take	treat-ment
kick-ed	drag-ging	our-selves	car-rots
tug-ged	in stead	some-times	cre-a-ture

How did Harry treat his donkey? What had his donkey been dragging? What did he give it in place of thanks? What would boys and girls think if they were treated in the same way? Why do many people think donkeys must be whipped? What makes donkeys stupid? **How should dumb animals always be treated?**

## THE DONKEY.

1. We have just read one lesson about a boy and his donkey, and, I hope, we have all made up our minds never to treat donkeys cruelly.
2. Now we are going to learn some more about the donkey.
3. In some parts of the world, as in Arabia and



Persia, he lives wild among the mountains. In his wild state he runs very swiftly; his skin is smooth, and his legs very slender. In these lands he is considered the most handsome of all animals.

4. The Arabs bestow very great care upon him. They try to catch him and tame him when he is very young. They feed him in their tents with

their children, and bring him up very carefully. They then sell him to some Persian noble for a large sum of money.

5. His hoof is not so flat as the hoof of a horse. It is hollow in the middle, with a sharp rim round it, so that he can tread and climb where a horse would slip. This makes the donkey a very sure-footed animal, and therefore very useful for climbing up steep, narrow mountain paths.

6. The donkey is a very patient animal, and content with very humble food. In drinking he refuses all water that is not clean. As he first came from warm parts, cold and wet make him very miserable.

7. We should always be careful to give our donkeys warm and dry shelter. They should not be thrust into any old hovel, where the rain comes through the roof, and the wind blows in on all sides. If well treated and kindly used, the donkey will prove himself a faithful useful creature, and we ought never to call him stupid again.

<b>Arabia, Persia, countries</b>	<b>miserable, unhappy.</b>
in the south-west of Asia.	shelter, a covering.
<b>sure-footed, will not slip.</b>	<b>slender, thin.</b>
<b>patient, enduring.</b>	<b>swiftly, quickly.</b>

moun-tains	be-stow	cru-el-ly	catch
swif-ly	de-spis-ed	con-sid-er	real-ly
hand-some	foot-ed	pa-ti-ent	con-sid-er-ed

In what parts of the world are donkeys found wild? Where do they live in these countries? What sort of a *skin and legs* have these donkeys? What people bestow

great care on the donkey? Where do they keep him? To whom do they often sell him? In what does the donkey's hoof differ from the hoof of a horse? What sort of water is he fond of? Why must we give him warm shelter at nights? Why must we keep his feet dry? What food is he very fond of?

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### THE LITTLE GIRL THAT WAS ALWAYS "GOING TO."

1. I wonder if any of us know this little girl. She does not mean to be a naughty girl, as she loves her father and mother, and would be very sorry to disobey them. She wishes to do well, but she does not carry out her good wishes.

2. Let us watch this little girl for one day, and then let us see if we know her. When told to do anything, or to go anywhere, she means to do it and thinks she will do it *soon*, but then she forgets all about it. Her good and kind mother thought she would try to cure her.

3. In the morning this little girl came running in with the string of her hat torn off. "Please, mother, will you sew my hat-string on? The wind keeps blowing my hat off, and I can't keep it on." "Yes, my dear," said her mother, "I'm going to;" and she went quietly on with her own work.

4. The little girl waited a minute or two, and then said, "Now, mother, please will you?" "Yes, my dear, I'm going to," was the answer: but still the

mother went on and on. "Oh, mother, please do it now," said the little girl. "Oh," said her mother, "I thought it would do soon, but as you want it at once, I must do it." This made the little girl think for a minute, but she soon got her hat again, and off she ran into the garden to play with the big dog.

5. Soon the mother called to her girl, to tell her dinner was ready, and that she must come at once. "Yes," said the girl, "I'm going to," and off she ran for another romp with the faithful old dog. She forgot all about dinner, but in she came running, and feeling very hungry, just as it was over.

6. Her mother was just going into the garden to speak to the gardener, when up ran the little girl. "Please, mother, give me some dinner; I am so hungry." "Yes, my dear, I'm going to," said her mother, but on she went towards the garden.

7. Then the little girl thought of what she had been doing, and running up to her mother, and sobbing, she said, "Dear mother, do give it me now; I am so hungry." And the big tears began to roll down the cheeks.

8. Then this good mother, taking up her child in her arms, and kissing away the tears, said to her, "Now, my dear, you see how tiresome it is not to do what you are asked to do at once.

9. "You see how unhappy you would be if I always said to you, when you asked for anything, 'I'm going to,' and then forget all about it. You would often feel very hungry, and your home would be very sad. I hope you will try, my child, to obey

directly, and break off this bad habit of always saying 'I'm going to.'

10. Do any of us know this little child? Do you think we could tell her name?

**naughty**, not good.  
**disobey**, refuse to obey.  
**quietly**, silently.  
**faithful**, trusty.  
**unhappy**, not happy.

**hungry**, wanting food.  
**directly**, in a moment.  
**answer**, reply to a question.  
**watch**, to take notice of.

thought	feel-ing	wait-ed	tire-some
please	min-ute	run-ning	feel-ing
any-where	naught-y	to-wards	for-get-ting

Why does this little girl not wish to be naughty? Why does she not carry out her wishes? What happened to her hat one morning? When she asked her mother to sew her hat-string on what was her mother's reply? What did she play with in the garden? When told dinner was ready what did she say? When her mother came into the garden what did she say then? Why did she cry? What advice did her mother give her?



## THIS IS THE WAY.

1. This is the way the morning dawns;  
 Rosy tints on flowers and trees,  
 Winds that wake the birds and bees,  
 Dewdrops on the fields and lawns—  
 This is the way the morning dawns.
2. This is the way the rain comes down;  
 Tinkle, tinkle, drop by drop,  
 Over roof and chimney top;  
 Boughs that bend and skies that frown—  
 This is the way the rain comes down.
3. This is the way the river flows;  
 Here a whirl and there a dance,  
 Slowly now, then like a lance;  
 Swiftly to the sea it goes—  
 This is the way the river flows.
4. This is the way the birdie sings;  
 Little birdies in the nest,  
 You I surely love the best,  
 Over you I fold my wings—  
 This is the way the birdie sings.

<b>dawns</b> , begins. <b>whirl</b> , to turn round <b>rapidly</b> .	<b>tints</b> , colours. <b>fold</b> , to spread or <b>to cover</b> .
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<b>boughs</b> <b>fields</b> <b>skies</b>	<b>slow-ly</b> <b>swif-ly</b> <b>sure-ly</b>	<b>tin-kle</b> <b>riv-er</b> <b>chim-ney</b>	<b>morn-ing</b> <b>flow-ers</b> <b>dew-drops</b>
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## THE MOTHER'S KISS.

1. George Brown wanted to go somewhere, and his mother was not willing. He tried to argue the matter. When that would not do, he spoke roughly and went off slamming the door behind him. He was fourteen years of age, and ought to have known better.

2. That night George found thorns on his pillow. In whatever way he put it, it did not seem right. He turned and tossed, and he shook and patted it. There was not a wink of sleep for him.

3. The thorns kept pricking. They were the angry words he had spoken to his mother. "My mother deserves nothing but kindness and love and obedience, and yet how have I behaved to her?"

4. He would ask her to forgive him in the morning. But suppose something should happen before morning. He would ask her now—to-night—this moment. George crept out of bed, and went softly to his mother's room.

5. "George," she said, "is that you? Are you ill?" "Dear mother," he said, kneeling at her bed-side, "I could not sleep for thinking of my rude words to you. Forgive me, my dear mother, and may God help me never to behave so again."

6. She clasped the penitent boy in her arms, and kissed his warm cheek. George is a big man now, but he says that kiss was the sweetest moment of his life. It softened his roughness, it sweetened his temper, and it helped him to be true and kind to everybody.



argue, to dispute.

penitent, sorrowful.

rude, unkind.

softly, quietly.

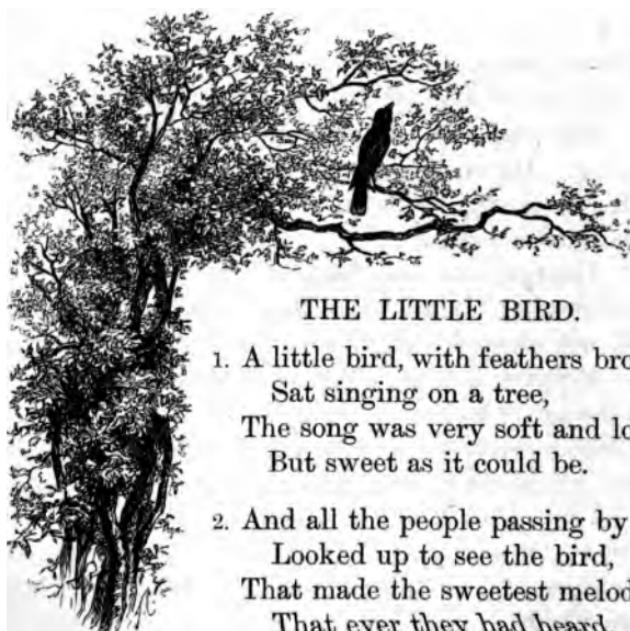
behave, to conduct one's self.

some-where      slam-ming      mo-ment      sweet-en-ed

ar-gue      be-hav-ed      tem-per      soft-en-ed

rough-ly      de-serves      pen-i-tent      o-be-di-ence

How old was George? Why could he not sleep? What were the thorns in his pillow? When George crept out of bed where did he go? What did he ask his mother to do? How did his mother show she forgave him? What did his mother's kiss do for him?



## THE LITTLE BIRD.

1. A little bird, with feathers brown,  
Sat singing on a tree,  
The song was very soft and low,  
But sweet as it could be.
2. And all the people passing by  
Looked up to see the bird,  
That made the sweetest melody  
That ever they had heard.

3. But all the bright eyes looked in vain,  
For birdie was so small,  
And with a modest, dark-brown coat  
He made no show at all.
4. "Papa, dear," little Gracie said,  
"Where can this birdie be?  
If I could sing a song like that  
I'd sit where folks could see."
5. "I hope my little girl will learn  
A lesson from that bird,  
And try to do what good she can—  
Not to be seen or heard.
6. "This birdie is content to sit  
Unnoticed by the way,  
And sweetly sing his Maker's praise  
From dawn to close of day.
7. "So live, my child, all through your life,  
That, be it short or long,  
Though others may forget your looks  
They'll not forget your song."

**melody**, sweet music. | **folks**, people.  
**modest**, quiet. | **dawn**, early morning.

vain	praise	peo-ple	feath-er
folks	les-son	pass-ing	mel-o-dy
though	con-tent	mo-dest	un-no-tic-ed

## WHAT IS THAT TO ME?

1. A dog once set out to go through the world and see all that was to be seen. He had been spoiled in his younger days. He did not care for the pains of others, so long as he was well and safe himself.

2. One day as he went through a field, he heard a sad cry, and looking round saw a sheep in a stream. "Help me! oh help! or I shall be drowned!" she cried. The dog could have pulled her out, for he was strong and could swim well; but to her cry he said, "What is that to me?" and went on. The sheep was not drowned, for the stream took her down to a place where the bank was low. She got out; but she owed no thanks to the dog.

3. He went on till he thought he must find some food, and just then he caught sight of a cat in the yard of a house. The cat had a pan of milk, which she seemed to like, for she purred as she lapped it. "Hi, there," cried the dog, "I want that milk." The cat arched her back and growled, but said not a word. She thought the dog would not come in, but he did, and with a snarl, showing his great teeth, drove her from the pan.

4. "Oh! do not take it all, pray!" cried the cat. "It is all I shall have. I do not have milk more than once a day." "What is that to me? I do not care," said the dog, and he drank it all up and went on well pleased.

5. At last he came to a wood. He was tired and went to sleep. In his sleep he dreamed that a

great wolf came out of the wood, and seized hold of him. "Save me! save me!" he cried. "Why should I save you?" cried the wolf, with a fierce gleam in his eye. "Is there any one who would say a good word for you?"

6. At this speech, the sheep, which had once asked help from the dog, came out of the wood. "I have a word to say," she said, "but it is not a good word. This dog would not help me, when I was in trouble. If you tell me you will kill him, I say, as he once said, 'What is that to me?'"

7. Then came the cat. "I do not care if you kill him," said she. "What is that to me?"

8. The dog's fear in his dream was so great that he awoke. His joy was great that no wolf was near. "But it might be true," he thought. "I will not go through the world as I have done. I will try in future to do all I can to help those, who may be in need."

**pains**, sufferings.

**purred**, the sound a cat

makes when it is pleased.

**arched**, bent in the form  
of an arch.

**snarl**, growl.

**fierce**, savage.

**gleam**, light.

**speech**, saying.

**dream**, thoughts in sleep.

**future**, time to come.

**need**, want.

thought

trou-ble

lap-ped

spoil-ed

caught

a-woke

growl-ed

drown-ed

seiz-ed

through

seiz-ed

seem-ed

Why did the dog go on his journey? What had been done to him in his young days? What answer did he make to the sheep that was in a stream? What

dog do to the cat? What did the cat say? What reply did the dog make? When he came to the wood what did he do? Why? What animal did he see in his dream? What did he dream the wolf did to him? What did the frightened dog say? When the sheep saw the dog what did it say? What did the cat say? How did the dog feel when he saw it was only a dream? What good resolves did he make?

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### HOW THEY CATCH WILD TURKEYS.

1. Turkeys are found wild in North America. They fly about in large flocks. They live amongst

the trees in the forests, and are caught every year in large numbers.



2. Sometimes a farmer who lives near one of these woods, wants to catch some alive. He makes a large cage or hut with the branches of trees.

3. He fixes it firmly in the ground, and fastens it at the top. He then makes two or three very low openings, just large enough for a turkey to get under, if it stoops.

4. He throws some Indian corn around the cage, putting the most near the low openings. He also puts a large quantity inside.

5. The first turkey that flies near, soon finds out

the corn. He cackles to his mates, and they come down from the trees in large numbers.

6. They soon eat up all the corn around the hut, and begin to go up to feed near the low openings, where they find plenty. They go on eating, holding their heads down, and soon find themselves inside the cage.

7. Oh, what a feast awaits them now! The others outside strive to get in, and soon the cage gets quite full.

8. But the farmer comes early the next morning. His dog disturbs the turkeys outside. Those in the trap put up their heads, and run round and round the cage.

9. They have not sense enough to stoop down, and so the farmer has no fear that they will get out. He sends for his cart, and goes inside the cage. He then ties their legs together, and takes them to his farm or sends them to market.

**forests**, great woods.  
**mates**, his fellow birds.  
**flocks**, large numbers of birds.

**stoops**, bends down.  
**cackles**, cries.  
**branches**, boughs of trees.

flocks	tur-keys	for-ests	quan-ty
caught	branch-es	cack-les	to-geth-er
fas-tens	dis-turbs	catch	A-mer-i-ca

In what part of the world are turkeys found wild? How do they fly about? What does a farmer do when he wants to catch some alive? What food does he put down to entice them into his hut? How does the first turkey act when he finds the corn? What does the farmer do when he comes to his cage?



## THE CUNNING HORSE.

1. Lady Baker tells a good story of a horse, that could pretend to be lame. He was called "Artful Charley," because he was so sly. As soon as he was put into the shafts of a loaded dray, he appeared to be quite lame.

2. When the dray was empty, he would step out lightly enough. If the load was a small one, it was all right, but if it was at all heavy, he fell very lame at once.

3. He did not refuse to pull, nor did he jib. He pulled well, but seemed so lame as to excite pity. More than once, when the driver did not know of his trick, he was taken back to the stable. Lady Baker would not believe the horse was such a cheat, till she saw for herself.

4. A trial was made one day with a strange driver, to see if the horse would try to deceive him. When the signal was given to start, the horse looked round. He appeared to wonder if he dare try his lame pretence.

5. He took a step or two forward, and almost fell down. The driver looked at his feet, first at one foot and then at another, to see if anything was the matter, and as if he did not know of the trick. The horse took heart and got worse.

6. He gave a groan, and stumbled on a yard or two further. He was so bad, that any one who did not know he was shamming, would have had him taken out of the shafts at once.

7. But the time was come to unmask the cheat. His master came and pulled his ears, and said, "It won't do, sir, step out, and don't let us have any more nonsense."

8. The horse gave another groan, perhaps this time from his heart. Then he shook himself, leaned forward on the collar, and stepped out without a murmur.

9. His lameness had gone as if by magic. There was no return of it till he saw a new driver. Then he would try his old trick again.

**pretend**, sham.

**refuse**, decline.

**excite**, to raise.

**deceive**, cheat.

**return**, come back.

**dray**, a large low cart.

e-nough

emp-ty

stum-bled

ap-pear-ed

her-self

won-der

sham-ming

pre-tence

mur-mur

col-lar

per-haps

non-sense

Who tells this story? What was the horse called? When did he pretend to be lame? How did he step out when the dray was empty? What did he do when he had a strange driver? How did his master prove that he was a cheat?



## THE LITTLE GIRL'S RESOLUTIONS.

1. Oh, yes, I will try for the whole of to-day,  
To do what they bid me, and mind what they say;  
And, even before they can say what they want,  
I'll be thoughtful to do it, and not say "I can't."
2. If any one teases, I will not be cross,  
Nor for something to do, need I be at a loss:  
I can walk in my garden, and play with my  
brother,  
And go little errands to help my dear mother.
3. I will not be idle at lessons or work,  
Nor disturb busy people with questions and talk;  
To be earnest in business, merry in play,  
Is the way to go happily through the whole day.
4. Now if I can keep resolutions like these  
It will make me both happy and good, and will  
please  
Not my parents alone, but that Father above,  
Who delighteth in goodness and kindness and love.

I'll, I will.  
can't, cannot.  
bid, to tell.

disturb, to hinder.  
earnest, strong desire.  
delighteth, pleaseth.

through	good-ness	peo-ple	thought-ful
teas-es	kind-ness	par-ents	bu-si-ness
be-fore	les-sons	some-thing	hap-pi-ly
gar-den	er-rands .	ques-tions	re-so-lu-tions

## HARES.

1. Hares are found in nearly every part of the world. They are of several sorts, sizes, and   colours.





2. Those found in the hot parts of the world, are small in size; they have long thin hair, and are of a brown colour. In lands near the north pole, they are much larger, and become as white as snow in winter. They are often seen together in some parts of Russia, in troops of from four to five hundred.

3. They are there caught in traps in very large numbers, for the sake of their white skins. Black hares have been caught, but they are very rare.

4. The brown hare is very common. It is found in climates like our own. It is plentiful in some parts, but unless well looked after, would soon become rare, on account of its many enemies.

5. Unlike most other animals, hares have no means of defence. They can only escape from their enemies by flight. Nature has, however, given them long sharp ears and quick eyes, by means of which they can detect the slightest sound or movement, so that it is very seldom people can get near them.

6. Hares do not live in holes in the ground like rabbits, but make a place to dwell in amongst

grass or fern leaves. This place is called the hare's "form." Each hare makes one for itself, and mostly picks out a place, where the long dry grass is of the same colour as its fur.

7. Hares keep in their forms during the day, and go out to feed at night. They live upon roots, leaves, fruits, and corn, and prefer those plants that have a milky juice in them.

8. Often in the winter months they strip off the bark of trees for food; they do not like the lime and the alder.

9. If they can get into a garden, they will first eat the pinks and parsley, of which they are very fond.

10. On a moonlight night you may see hares in numbers in the fields, playing, skipping, or running after each other. The least motion will disturb them, and they instantly fly off, each one taking a different way.

11. As their limbs are made for running, they can at first easily outstrip all other animals, but they soon get tired, and they then turn back to their form. Their hind legs are longer and stronger than their front ones. They always try, therefore, to run up hill, as they seem to know, that their hind legs give them a better chance than other animals in running up hill.

12. In running they do not make the slightest noise, having the sole of the foot covered with hair. Hares can be easily tamed, but are not often kept as pets like rabbits.

13. Here is the picture of a little boy that kept tame hares. They come to the place where he



stands, and eat twigs and young leaves from his hand. They do not fear him, for he is kind to them.

**several**, many.

**troops**, large numbers.

**slightest**, smallest.

**flight**, running away.

**detect**, to find out.

**prefer**, to like better.

Rus-sia	cli-mates	par-sley	sev-er-al
hun-dred	de-fence	mo-tion	in-stant-ly
ac-count	move-ment	dis-turb	dif-fer-ent

Where are hares found? How do hares differ? What sort of hares are found in hot countries? In what parts of the world are white hares found? Where do hares sleep during the day? What is their favourite food? How do they try to escape from their enemies?

## THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

Three little words we often see  
Are articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*.

A noun's the name of anything,  
As *school* or *garden*, *hoop* or *swing*.

Adjectives tell the kind of noun,  
As *great*, *small*, *pretty*, *white*, or *brown*.

Instead of noun, the pronouns stand,  
*Her* head, *his* face, *your* arm, *my* hand.

Verbs tell of something being done,  
To *read*, *count*, *sing*, *play*, *jump*, or *run*.

How things are done the adverbs tell,  
As *slowly*, *quickly*, *ill*, or *well*.

Conjunctions join the words together,  
As men *and* women, wind *or* weather.

The prepositions stand before  
A noun—as *by* or *through* a door.

The interjections show surprise,  
As *oh!* how pretty, *ah!* how wise.

The whole are called nine parts of speech,  
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.



## THE BEAVER.—PART I.

1. There are few animals that can teach us more useful lessons, or give us more pleasure to watch, than the beaver. But very few of us will ever have a chance of seeing any beavers, except in the Zoological Gardens in London. We cannot learn so much about them there, as we could if we saw them in their own home, which is chiefly in America.

2. They are very shy, timid animals, so that even if we went to places where they are common, it would still be very difficult to watch them. We are told that they lived in England and Scotland a very long time ago.

3. The beaver is about two feet long, and one foot high; it is covered with light brown hair. Its eyes are very small and far apart. The ears, too, are small, and the nose blunt.

4. It has very strong sharp teeth, and a long tail shaped very much like an oar, with which boats are driven along in lakes and rivers. This tail has no hair or fur on it, but it is marked with little scales like a fish.

5. The hind feet of the beaver have a thin skin between the five toes. We call this "web-footed." If we look at a duck or goose walking about a farm-yard, we shall see that they are "web-footed" too; but a hen is not.

6. What are these "web-feet" for? We all know that ducks and geese are very fond of swimming about in ponds. These "webbed feet" show us, that the beaver is intended to swim about in water.

7. But now let us see what these sharp teeth and this long tail are intended for. During the summer, beavers live in holes near the banks of rivers.

8. They know that the cold dreary winter is coming on, and they get ready for it. The way in which they prepare for the winter, is really very wonderful.

9. Beavers are very social animals. They never live alone, but go in parties, sometimes of two or three hundred, and build a little "beaver town."

10. They have some means of making known their wants to each other, and as they think they will be safer on water than on land, they try to find a pond, where they can build their town. If they cannot do this, they will choose a running stream with some trees on the banks.

11. The first thing they do, is to make a dam, right across the stream. But how is this to be done? They have neither saws nor hatchets with which to cut down trees.

12. God has fitted them for the work they have to do. With those sharp, strong teeth of theirs, they gnaw and gnaw, and gnaw away, close to the bottom of the trunk of the tree, until down it comes.

**zoological gardens**, a place where animals are kept for show.

**timid**, shy.

**gnaw**, to bite with front teeth.

**web-footed**, having a thin skin between the toes.

**social**, friendly.

**trunk**, the thick part of a tree.

use-ful	pleas-ure	an-i-mals	dif-fi-cult
see-ing	swim-ming	cov-er-ed	won-der-ful
tim-id	hatch-ets	in-tend-ed	web-foot-ed

Where are beavers chiefly found? Why is it difficult for us to see any? What is the length of the beaver? Describe its eyes, ears, and nose. What is the beaver covered with? What has the beaver on its hind feet? What do we call this? Name a bird that has feet like it. Where do beavers live in summer? How do they cut down trees?



#### THE BEAVER.—PART II.

1. But there is something stranger still about beavers. They not only have strong teeth, but they have wisdom which tells them how to use these teeth. Without this, the tree might fall and kill the *little wood-cutters*.

2. When they have gnawed nearly through the trunk, away they run to see if the tree is beginning to bend. If it is still quite straight, they set to work again; but the moment they hear a creak, off they run to keep out of danger.

3. When the tree is down, they get all the branches off in the same way, and then cut the trunk, with those wonderful teeth, into short pieces, and roll them to the water's edge. Then they set to work at another, and still another tree, until they have all they want.

4. These logs of wood, kept down by mud and stones, form a dam, and this dam secures a constant supply of water, to hide the opening into their dwelling, and help to keep them safe from attack.

5. Then more logs are thrown into the water, and stones heaped upon them to keep them at the bottom. Then more wood, more mud, more stones, are put together, until they have got a good foundation, which rises above the surface of the water.

6. Then the houses are built with mud and stones, and small branches twined in and out to keep them fast. The walls of their houses are very thick, the rooms in them are seven feet high. The floor of each room is covered with moss, and each family has its own room.

7. But these wise beavers know, that they must have a store of food for the winter, as well as a snug little house to live in. They provide logs of wood and branches, and put them away in a store-room.

The bark of these logs and some water-plants supply their food.

8. When they are "at home" during the winter in their "beaver town," they have a sentinel to keep watch, and if any one comes near, he raises an alarm by a peculiar cry.

9. There are no idle beavers. They not only work hard, but work with skill and care. They provide for the future.

10. If we could learn this lesson from the beaver, there would be far less of sorrow and misery and want in the world than there is now.

surface, the top.  
creak, a sharp, crackling sound.  
secure, made fast.

foundation, that on which a building rests.  
provide, get ready.  
peculiar, strange.

with-out	some-thing	o-pen-ing	be-gin-ning
cut-ters	bot-tom	cov-er-ed	sen-ti-nel
mo-ment	se-cures	at-ack	found-a-tion
con-stant	dwell-ing	fam-i-ly	pe-cu-li-ar

When the trunk is nearly cut through what do the beavers do? When do they run to keep out of danger? Where do they roll the logs? What do they build their houses of? How high do they make their foundation? What is the floor of each room covered with? How do they provide food for the winter? What does their food consist of? When do they have a sentinel? What for?





## SPRING.

1. Spring is a very happy season. The frost and snow are all gone. The days are getting longer and warmer.
2. Buds begin to swell on trees and plants. Soon the young leaves and blossoms will appear. Everything seems to have begun a new life.
3. The farmer ploughs his land and plants the seeds for his crops. The little playful lambs are seen skipping in the fields.
4. The birds choose their mates and build their nests. By and by some little eggs will be laid. In a little while longer the young birds will be hatched. *The parent birds will take great care of them.*

5. Spring is a joyous time, because it is full of promise for the year. The freshness of the leaves, and the pretty tints of the flowers, delight both young and old.

6. The soft air and the gentle rain are also sources of pleasure. No time is so full of hope as that of Spring.

joyous, glad. | sources, beginnings.

plough	hap-py	par-ent	pleas-ures
choose	get-ting	prom-ise	fresh-ness
build	farm-er	gen-tle	sea-son

What does the farmer do in the Spring? Why is Spring a joyous time?



THE GIANT.

1. *Boy.* "Do tell me why the kettle's lid  
Is moving up and down,

And why that cloud comes puffing out  
 So fiercely from the kettle's spout—  
 It sprinkles, see, your gown!"

2. *Mother.* "Ah! Charlie, boy, you do not know  
 That under that small lid,  
 A giant, powerful and strong,  
 Who pushes ships and trains along,  
 Is in the kettle hid."

3. *Boy.* "A real giant! Oh, mamma!  
 You must be in a dream."

*Mother.* "No dream, my child: the slave of man,  
 He does more work than horses can;  
 The giant's name is *steam*."

giant, a tall person. | powerful, strong.

dream	ket-tle	mov-ing	sprin-kle
steam	un-der	puf-fing	fierce-ly

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### LESSONS ON TIME.

1. "Can you tell me how many seconds there are in a minute, and how many minutes in an hour?" Mrs. Marsh asked her little son Harold. Harold was seated on a stool at his mother's feet. He thought a little while, but he could not remember.

2. "I think you are old enough to learn something about the divisions of time," said his mother. "I will tell you what they are, and you must repeat them *after me*.

3. "Sixty seconds make one minute.  
Sixty minutes make one hour.  
Twenty-four hours one day.  
Seven days one week.  
Four weeks one month.  
Twelve months one year.  
In the year there are three hundred and sixty-five days.  
And a hundred years make a century."

4. "It will be some time before I can remember all that," said Harold.

"Perhaps you can learn it quicker in verse," said his mother, and she took a paper from her work-basket and read as follows:—

5. "Sixty seconds make a *minute*,  
Sixty times the clock ticks in it.  
Sixty minutes make an *hour*,  
To stay its flight, we have no power.  
Twenty-four hours, one day and night,  
Some hours of darkness, some of light.
6. Seven days there are in every week;  
To keep the seventh day holy seek.  
In every month the weeks are four,  
And some have two or three days more;  
And twelve months make up the whole year;  
Spend well each one while you are here."
7. Harold thought he could remember the verse much better than the table. He repeated the first four lines several times after his mother, and then found he knew them quite well. "That will do ~~for~~,

this morning," said Mrs. Marsh. "If you remember these lines to-morrow, I will give you some more."

**remember**, not to forget. | **century**, a hundred years.  
**repeat**, to say after. | **verse**, poetry.

se-conds	some-thing	flight	se-ver-al
mi-nutes	hun-dred	dark-ness	mo-ther
re-mem-ber	quick-er	se-venth	morn-ing

What was the name of Mrs. Marsh's little boy? Where was he seated? Write the table of time.



### SUMMER.

1. Summer is a very pleasant time. Lady Summer we might call it, for then the fields and woods are gaily dressed. The grass is green and tall, and

decked with wild flowers. The banks also are covered with flowers and graceful ferns.

2. The cornfields are richly laden with crops of wheat and barley and oats. In a few weeks, when the harvest time comes, they will be ready for reaping.

3. The trees are full of bright green leaves. In the early summer the fruit trees were in bloom. Now the fruit is formed and will slowly ripen.

4. It is Summer when the days are long and warm. Boys and girls delight to wander down country lanes, or climb the breezy hills.

5. Sometimes the heat of the sun makes the earth very dry. How pleasant then are the summer showers. They fall gently on the leaves of the trees and make a pleasant rustle.

6. The fainting flowers hold up their heads and drink the pure fresh water. When the rain is over, the sun shines out again, and the rain-drops on the leaves glisten like gems.

graceful, pretty.	rustle, slight noise.
decked, covered.	glisten, to shine.

gai-ly	sum-mer	faint-ing	pleas-ant
dress-ed	flow-ers	some-times	corn-fields
reap-ing	wan-der	de-light	cov-er-ed

Why is Summer a pleasant time? What are the banks covered with? What are the fields covered with? Where do boys and girls like to wander? Why are summer showers pleasant?

## THE WAY TO HAVE A GOOD GAME.

1. "There will be no school this afternoon, mother," said George Green as he ran into the room where his mother was sitting. "The teacher has given us a holiday. Cousin Frank is coming to spend the afternoon with me. Won't we have a good game?"

2. Frank soon arrived, and both the boys were delighted to think that the weather was so very fine. It took them some time to find out what they had better play at. At length George brought out some long reins that his mother had given him, and asked Frank to be his horse.

3. Frank liked playing at horses, but he wished to be the driver. George wanted to be the driver himself, and therefore as there was no horse they could not play at all.

4. They then tried a game of ball, and this they enjoyed for a little while. George soon saw that Frank had the best bat, and he wished to exchange with him. Frank was not willing. George then felt vexed, and said he was tired of playing ball, and would try something else.

5. George's mother, who had been watching the little boys for some time, called them both to her. "Well, George," she said, "have you had a good game?" "Not very good, mother," he replied. "Cannot you tell us some new game which we shall both like?"

6. "I think I can tell you how to make good games of those you have already tried." "How, mother?" said George. "Do tell us, aunt," said Frank. "What

was the first game that you tried, George?" "Horses, mother; but we did not play it, because we both wanted to be the driver." "Then we will begin with horses," said his mother. George brought the reins, and he and Frank both stood waiting for her to tell them how to have a good game.

7. "Now, boys," she said, "you must do exactly what I say without asking any questions. In the first place I wish George to recollect, that he must do all that he can to make Frank happy. Frank must also recollect to do everything to make George happy."

8. The boys both said they would try to remember this. "Very well," replied George's mother. "Now, go and play horses." "But who will be the horse?" asked George. "I want to be the driver." "And so do I," said Frank.

9. "Remember your promise, boys," replied Mrs. Green. The boys thought a moment, and then Frank said, "I will be the horse, George." "No, I will be the horse," said George. "You may drive if you wish to."

10. "You can take turns," said his mother. "George will be the horse until you have gone six times round the garden walk, and then he may drive and Frank be the horse." This pleased the boys; and they began their play at once. At length both horses and drivers were tired and came to the arbour to rest.

11. "Did you have a good game, boys?" asked Mrs. Green, smiling as they came panting and breathless to her. "Oh, yes, a grand game," they both exclaimed.

"I thought you both made excellent horses," said Mrs. Green. "And now, tell me what was your next game this afternoon?" "Ball," replied the boys, and off they went to have a game. They had a merry game, and then returned to the house to have tea.

12. Just before it was time for Frank to go home, Mrs. Green called them to her once more, and asked them if they had learned the way to have a good game. "Yes, mother," said George; "Yes, aunt," said Frank. "We must not think so much of our own pleasure. We must try to make those happy who are playing with us, and then we shall be happy ourselves."

13. "That is it exactly," said Mrs. Green. "It is a good lesson to learn, and I hope you will remember it. And now, good-bye, Frank. You must come again soon." Frank bade his aunt and cousin good-night, and returned home much pleased with his visit.

reins, straps for guiding horses.	exchange, to give one thing for another.
holiday, rest from work.	vexed, not pleased.
arrived, came.	arbour, a shady bower.
delighted, much pleased.	breathless, out of breath.

af-ter-noon	tir-ed	ex-act-ly	re-mem-ber
teach-er	some-thing	ques-tions	pro-mise
en-joy-ed	al-re-a-dy	re-col-lect	ex-cel-lent

What did George Green say? To whom did he say it? Who was coming to spend the afternoon with him? *What sort of* weather was it on that afternoon? What

did they have to play with? Who was to be the horse? What did he wish to be? What other game did they have? Why was George vexed? Who had been watching them? What did she say? How long was George to be the horse? Where did they rest themselves? What did they do after playing at ball? What is the best way to make ourselves happy?



### OF WHAT ARE YOUR CLOTHES MADE?

1. Come here to papa, and I'll tell my dear boy  
(For I think he would never have guessed),  
How many poor animals we must employ  
Before little Charlie is dressed.
2. The pretty sheep gives you the wool from his sides,  
To make you a jacket to use;  
And the dog or the seal must be stripped of their  
hides,  
To give you these nice little shoes.
3. And then the shy beaver contributes his share,  
With the rabbit to give you a hat;  
For this must be made of their delicate hair,  
And so you may thank them for that.

4. All these I have mentioned, and many more too,  
 Each willingly gives us a share:  
 One sends us a hat, and another a shoe,  
 That we may have plenty to wear.

5. Then as the poor creatures are suffered to give  
 So much for the comfort of man,  
 I think 'tis but right, that as long as they live  
 We should do for them all that we can.

I'll, I will.	delicate, fine and soft.
'tis, it is.	contributes, gives.
employ, to keep at work.	mentioned, told.
hides, skins.	suffered, allowed.

be-fore	jack-et	beav-er	an-i-mals
pret-ty	rab-bit	crea-tures	an-oth-er
plen-ty	strip-ped	com-fort	wil-ling-ly

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## AUTUMN.

1. What a joyful sound is the harvest-home! The corn has been reaped. The loaded waggons have brought the grain to the stack yard.

2. The farmer rejoices to see his crops safely gathered in. With thankful heart he calls all those, both young and old, who have been working with him to a harvest festival. Songs of joy and gladness are heard, and thus all have a merry time.

3. Other crops are brought in besides corn. Apples

and pears are all stored with care. They are sent to market after a while.

4. The leaves of the trees change colour. They become yellow, red, and brown. These are called autumn tints.



5. The days now shorten rapidly. The moon is never so pretty as in the autumn evenings. The weather begins to get cold. Winter now is not far off.

6. Some birds fly away to warm southern lands. Other birds from still colder places come here. Many small animals take their long winter sleep, and do not wake for months.

7. Every season then has its joys. The changes from Spring to Summer, and from Autumn to Winter, help to make life bright and happy.

rejoices, to be glad. | festival, feast.  
(\*)

brought	joy-ful	har-vest	au-tumn
hap-py	mark-et	wag-gons	south-ern
safe-ly	load-ed	e-ven-ings	an-i-mal

In what season do the farmers reap the corn? How do they take the corn from the fields? Where do they put it? When the corn has been gathered in, how does the farmer show he is pleased? What change takes place in the leaves this season? Where do some of the birds go to during this season?

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### MILLY'S DOVES.

1. You shall hear how Milly came to have the doves. She lived where there were trees, and lakes full of white lilies, and fields full of daisies. So you see Milly's father lived in a very pleasant place. It was called Rose Lawn.

2. Milly had a little sister younger than herself, named Julia. She was so called after an aunt, who lived in the city, and who came to visit them every summer. This aunt always brought something pretty for Julia, as she was her name-sake. She seldom thought of bringing any thing to Milly, because, as she said, Milly was such a quiet little thing. She always forgot her, unless she was right under her eyes.

3. When Aunt Julia came in the summer, she took a pretty box out of her trunk. She called to Milly's little sister and said, "Come here, little blue eyes!"

"Aunt Julia is calling you," said Milly to her sister, "so take my hand, then we can run up stairs fast. *I think she has got something very nice for you.*"

4. "It may be that there is something for you too, Milly," said the little one. But Milly shook her head. She did not expect anything. When Julia opened the pretty box in her aunt's lap, her eyes opened very wide with joy, for this box held a wax doll that had come from Paris. Its hair was curled, and it had wax hands and feet, and bright black eyes that opened and shut.

5. "There now!" said Aunt Julia, looking at Milly. "I forgot to bring you something. If you would not keep yourself poked away in a corner, I should not so easily forget you. But never mind, I will remember you next time."

Milly was used to this, so, looking at Julia's doll, she said, "Is it not a beauty? What are you going to call it?"

6. "I do not know. What would you call it, Milly?"

Milly drew a long breath, then said, "I should call it Queen Rose."

"Queen Rose, of Rose Lawn?" said Aunt Julia. "I fancy you won't be in a corner all your life-time, Milly, after all. Run away now, children."

7. The two children went to their mother to show what Aunt Julia had brought her name-sake. "Mamma," said Milly, "Julia's doll is called Queen Rose, of Rose Lawn, and Aunt Julia says I won't be in a corner all my life-time, because I named it Queen Rose. Isn't she funny? I don't stay in a corner at all, only Aunt Julia thinks so."

8. "Never mind, dear; that is your aunt's way."



So the two children went away to play. When Milly's father heard how bravely Milly had behaved, and how contented she had been, he made up his mind that she should have a gift, which should be as dear to her, as the doll was to her sister.

9. One afternoon he called to her from the garden. "Milly—come here." Milly ran as fast as she always did, when she heard her father's voice. She found him standing by a long box made with little bars of wood, and out of the box came a soft cooing sound.

10. "O how pretty!" said Milly, and peeping between the bars she counted one, two, three, four, five pretty doves.

"They are for you, my child. Shall you like them?"

"For me!" said Milly; and then, because she was so happy, she climbed into her father's arms, and kissed him very lovingly. Her father said she was a little dove herself, and that he would have to put *her* in the box with them.

11. Milly named her doves one after the other, as soon as she found what name would suit each one best. But the prettiest, because it was pure white, she called Pearl. Pearl was gentle and tame, and looked so happy as it fed out of Milly's hand, with its little red feet clasping the rim of the saucer.

12. Milly thought to herself, "My doves are the best. The sun cannot melt them, the rain cannot wet them. I can love them, and they can love me." Then the little girl went to feed them. They flew down to her, and brushed her with their shining wings, cooing softly and nestling in her bosom. Milly's heart was now brimful of love.

13. Her father, finding her so happy, laid his hand upon her head, saying, "God bless you my little girl!"

**aunt**, your father or mother's sister.

**trunk**, a clothes box.

**namesake**, a person of the same name.

**poked away**, kept out of sight.

**behaved**, conducted herself.

**cooing**, the sound made by a dove.

**dove**, one of the tribe of pigeons.

**clasping**, holding with its claws.

**rim**, the edge.

**nestling**, lying closely.

li-lies	bring-ing	curl-ed	peep-ing
dai-sies	al-ways	cor-ner	pre-tty
young-er	ex-pect	con-tent-ed	sau-cer

Where did Milly live? What was the name of Milly's younger sister? Why did Julia's aunt bring her gifts? Why was Milly so often forgotten? What did Julia's aunt bring her from Paris? What was the doll called? What present did Milly's father get for her? What did

she do when she was made so happy? What did Milly call the prettiest dove? Why? What did Milly's father say to her when he saw how happy she was?



### WINTER.

1. Winter is the cold season of the year. Then we have short dull days, cold rain, and frost, and snow. The little birds can hardly find food to eat. The Robin often comes to beg at the cottage door.

2. Many kinds of insects are dead, or having their long winter sleep. The bees are quite snug in their hives. They live on honey which they have gathered during the summer.

3. When it is very cold, snow falls, and covers the earth with a beautiful sheet of white. Children who are strong and well, may then have some good games, such as snow-balling, making snow-men and snow-houses.

4. If the cold lasts long, the ponds are frozen over. They are like smooth sheets of glass. Boys and men then get on the ice to slide and skate. They should be very sure that the ice is thick and strong. Sad cases have been known where little boys have been drowned from want of care.

often, frequent. | beautiful, very fine or grand.

'win-ter      sleep-ing      sea-son      drown-ed  
cot-tage      froz-en      in-sects      gath-er-ed

Which is the cold season of the year? What sort of days have we then? What bird often comes to the cottage door to beg? Where are many kinds of insects now? Why do children like winter?

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#### THE TIGER.—PART I.

1. The tiger is one of the fiercest animals found in the world, and yet it belongs to the same tribe as the quiet gentle cat, that lies asleep before the fire. Lions and leopards also belong to the cat tribe.

2. All these animals live on flesh. They watch silently for their prey, and then, with a sudden bound, they seize it in a moment.

3. We know how silently puss walks and peeps about the house. We have seen her suddenly pounce upon a poor mouse, and carry it off in triumph.

4. Tigers do just the same. Their feet, like the cat's, are padded and cushioned at the bottom, so that they can walk softly, and without any noise.

5. Tigers have whiskers too, just like Pussy, and these whiskers help them to feel their way.

6. We have all found out what a rough tongue Pussy has. The tongue of the tiger is like that of a cat, but much rougher. This is very useful in eating flesh and cleaning bones.

7. Indeed, the tiger's tongue is so rough, that if it were to lick the hand it will cause the blood to come, and if a tiger has once tasted blood, it cannot resist the temptation to get more.

8. A story has been told of a tame young tiger once licking the hand of his master, who was asleep. The tiger only intended to show his love for his master, but the animal's rough tongue made blood come, and the pain awoke his master.

9. He tried to draw away his hand, but a low angry growl told him of his danger. The tiger had tasted blood, and he was no longer tame. All the old wild passions of his nature burst forth, and he must have more blood.

10. His master knew the tiger's cruel nature, and was prepared. With his other hand he quietly drew a pistol from under the pillow, and shot the animal dead.



11. It is very well to have a pretty gentle cat as a pet in our house, but surely a tiger, however young and tame he may appear, is not a very safe animal to have as a pet.

12. The colour of the tiger is a light tawny brown, with beautiful black stripes or bars, which go nearly round the body. On the tail these stripes form complete rings. The under parts of the body, and the inner sides of the legs are almost white.

13. He has no mane, and his whole body, though not quite so tall as the lion's, is more slender and graceful. His head is also shorter and more rounded than that of the lion.

silently, without noise.  
prey, his food.  
pounce, jump quickly.

resist, to strive against.  
bound, a long jump.  
complete, perfect.

goum-er	lick-ing	re-ent	si-lent-ly
shre-ek	ap-peal	tri-nom-ial	cu-shion-ed
tan-ger	com-pose	pa-tient	tempt-a-tion

What animal is the tiger very much like? Tell me the name of some others that belong to the cat kind. What do these animals live upon? What sort of a tongue has the tiger? What did the young tiger do to his master? How did the master kill him?

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## THE TIGER—PART II.

1. The tiger is a native of India and the Indian Islands. Some are found in the western parts of China. In India he reigns supreme as king of the jungle. The lions themselves are afraid of him. He can swim well, but cannot climb trees.

2. When the female tiger has cubs, she will attack either man or beast that goes near them.

3. The people who live in those parts of the world where tigers and lions are found, are more afraid of the tiger than the lion. When the lion has had enough to eat, he will not attack any other animal, but the tiger will kill anything that comes in his way.

4. He does not run like most other animals, but bounds over the ground in long jumps; he can go faster than the swiftest horse.

5. The tiger is hunted with elephants and large dogs. The hunters sit on the back of the elephant

in a kind of cage, and they march through the long grass of the jungle, until they meet with a tiger. Sometimes he will turn even on the elephant, and tear the driver from off his back.

6. This terrible animal has attacked soldiers on the march, and killed men working in the fields. A tiger has been known to run down the street of a village, and pick up a little child at play, and carry it off.

7. This kind of tiger is called "the man-eater." When one is known to be near a village, the men will form themselves into parties, and hunt him with guns, until they have killed him.

8. The best and safest place for us to see one of these cruel animals is in the Zoological Gardens, London. If we watch him closely, as he walks up and down his large iron cage, perhaps growling at us, as if he would like to eat us, we shall find another point in which he resembles Pussy.

9. We shall see that his claws do not touch the ground as he walks. He can draw them in just as Pussy can.

10. A cat can play with a child, and its feet are soft like velvet; but if Pussy is angry, out come her sharp claws, and give us a scratch, if we are not careful. Tigers can do just the same. So the cruel, terrible tiger is a very close relation to gentle, purring Puss.

supreme, head over other animals.	terrible, fearful, dangerous.
cubs, young tigers.	resembles, very much like.

touch	na-tive	at-tack	el-ephant
scratch	su-preme	vil-lage	re-sem-bles
e-nough	hunt-ed	re-la-tion	ter-ri-ble

In what parts of the world are tigers found? When is the female tiger very savage? In what manner is the tiger hunted? What name is given to tigers that kill human beings? Where can we see them in this country? In what way does a tiger resemble a cat?

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### THE CLOCK.



1. Do you know how to tell the time by the clock? If you do not, I will teach you.

2. There are twelve figures on the face of the clock, and two hands that move round and point to them. The long hand goes round the face of the clock once in an hour, and the short hand goes round it once in twelve hours; so, you see, the long hand moves much faster than the short hand.

3. When the long hand moves from one figure to the next, it is five minutes; but when the short hand moves from one figure to the next, it is an hour.



4. Now, let us start at twelve o'clock. When the long hand and the short hand are both at XII. (twelve) it is twelve o'clock. Do you see this in the picture?



5. Now the long hand has moved to I. (one), and the other hand just a little way. It is now five minutes past twelve.



6. Now the long hand has moved to II. (two), and the short hand a little further. It is now ten minutes past twelve.



7. When the long hand is at III. (three), the short hand has moved a little further still, and it is fifteen minutes past twelve.



8. When the long hand is at IV. (four) it is twenty minutes past twelve. Each time the long hand moves one figure, it is five minutes more.



9. When the long hand is at V. (five) it is twenty-five minutes past twelve.



10. When the long hand is at VI. (six), the short hand is half-way between XII. (twelve) and I. (one), and it is now half-past twelve.



11. When the long hand is at VII. (seven) it is twenty-five minutes to one.



12. When the long hand is at VIII. (eight) it is twenty minutes to one.



13. When the long hand is at IX. (nine) the short hand has gone three quarters of the space between XII. and I., and it is a quarter to one.



14. When the long hand is at X. (ten) it is ten minutes to one.



15. When the long hand is at XI. (eleven) it is five minutes to one. The short hand you see has now almost reached I. (one.)



16. When the long hand has passed quite around to XII. the short hand is at I., and it is one o'clock.

17. And in the same way, the short hand will move from I. to II., and the long hand go all the way round the face again, and it will then be two o'clock; and when the short hand gets to III. it will be three o'clock, and so on.

18. Now tell me what o'clock it will be when the short hand is at III. (three), and the long hand at XII. (twelve.)

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### GOD MADE THEM ALL.

1. All things bright and beautiful,  
All creatures great and small;  
All things wise and wonderful,  
The good God made them all.
2. Each little flower that opens,  
Each little bird that sings,  
He made their glowing colours,  
He made their tiny wings.
3. The purple-headed mountain,  
The river running by,  
The morning and the sunset,  
That lighteth up the sky:

4. The tall trees in the greenwood,

The pleasant summer sun,

The ripe fruits in the garden,

He made them every one.

5. He gave us eyes to see them,

And lips that we might tell,

How great is God Almighty,

Who hath made all things well.

**returning**, coming back.

**proud**, stuck up.

**charm**, to delight.

**content**, not to wish for

more.

charm

proud

yel-low

col-our

quite

li-ly

gold-en

re-turn-ing

bright

con-tent

cow-slip

but-ter-cup





7



